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Exiled Socialist Hailed in Lisbon, Talks to Spinola

LISBON, April 28.—Socialist leader Mario Soares today returned from four years in exile to a hero's welcome and a meeting with Gen. Antonio de Spínola, the head of the military junta which overthrew the regime of Premier Marcello Caetano in Thursday's coup.

The two men, who had never met before, embraced at the entrance to the Defense Ministry, then held a half-hour talk on the situation in the country. Mr. Soares said the talk was "cordial" and added: "I am even more optimistic than I was before."

Yesterday, the military junta made it clear that it was not prepared to end the colonial war in African territories by granting them independence.



Gen. Antonio de Spínola

108 Are Killed In Air Crash At Leningrad

MOSCOW, April 28 (AP).—The crash of a Soviet Aeroflot airliner yesterday at Leningrad airport killed all 108 persons on board, Western sources reported today.

They said the death toll had been revealed to them by Soviet officials in Leningrad. The Civil Aviation Ministry in Moscow refused to acknowledge the crash, and the accident was not reported by the Soviet news media.

The plane was a four-engine turbo-prop Ilyushin-18 bound for Krasnodar, a city in southern Russia.

Witnesses told Western airline representatives that one of the plane's engines appeared to have exploded on takeoff. The explosion was visible from the airport terminal, they said. The plane immediately caught fire, and crashed about a mile from the end of the runway.

Western consular officials said they had been assured by Soviet authorities that no foreigners were among the victims.

The plane that crashed was one of a type that has been in service since 1959.

Following a series of Aeroflot accidents—18 during a 15-month period—the Civil Aviation Ministry in its monthly journal, complained in print for the first time that pilot training and aircraft maintenance were below standard. Soviet civil aviation officials recently told Western visitors that 588 persons perished in Aeroflot crashes in 1973.

Final Week of French Campaign

Giscard d'Estaing Gaining On Mitterrand in Surveys

PARIS, April 28 (UPI).—François Mitterrand today redoubled his attacks on Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the candidate the polls show most capable of defeating him in the presidential election.

Mr. Mitterrand told a rally of 15,000 supporters in the industrial city of Lille, "The dictatorship of the Finance Ministry has weighed on this country for years and years."

He said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was a long-time member of France's "tradition-bound, anti-reform right wing."

With 30 million Frenchmen set to vote in seven days, latest polls show the 48-year-old minister steadily gaining ground on Mr. Mitterrand, the front-runner. They point to a May 19 runoff between the two men.

In the first-round balloting on Sunday, the polls give Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, 42 percent of the vote, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 31 percent, and the official Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas, 18 percent.

If Mr. Mitterrand can win more than 50 percent of the vote in the first round, he will win outright the presidency left open by Georges Pompidou's death April 2.

In his speech, Mr. Mitterrand said that under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the Finance Ministry had gobbled up most all political

'Self-Determination'

Gen. Spínola told a meeting of newspaper editors that "self-determination should not be confused with independence." The statement appeared to indicate the possibility of future conflict between the junta and leftist forces in metropolitan Portugal, but an open break may not occur for some time.

Gen. Spínola was showing signs of alarm at some of the activity of the left, which has been giving vent to feelings pent up by almost half-century of dictatorship. He warned that he might be obliged to use force to prevent anarchy in the country.

On Friday, a mob sacked the offices of the rightist newspaper Epoca and, on Friday night, young leftists paraded with banners calling for the end of capitalism and the colonial wars and sprayed revolutionary slogans on monuments and sidewalks. Military and police forces avoided a direct confrontation with the crowds by staying out of sight.

A longer-range confrontation was in prospect over African policy. Gen. Spínola's reference to self-determination involved his proposals to offer Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and Angola equal status with Portugal in a federation. The peoples in the African areas would be allowed to express their allegiance to this new Portuguese community through a referendum, but the general warned that the Africans were not yet ready for such a vote.

The political solution Gen. Spínola is seeking is regarded by most of the opposition as inadequate, they have instead sought the opening of negotiations with those fighting against the Portuguese in Africa that would lead to independence.

For the moment, liberals and leftists are so happy with the sudden overturn in Portugal that no issue was being made of the differences over African policy.

The junta is to give way to a provisional government of civilians headed by one of the junta members, undoubtedly Gen. Spínola. Elections for a new assembly and for a new president are to be held, according to a program announced Friday, in a year.

Today, soldiers escorted Mr. Soares, 49, a law professor, to a nearby street overpass after the meeting with Gen. Spínola. They helped him up on the guardrail and held him while he gave the victory salute to a jubilant crowd of several thousand.

Earlier, the crowd, singing Portugal's national anthem, welcomed Mr. Soares.

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Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares waving to the Lisbon crowd after his return from exile in France yesterday.

Israel Could Benefit

Problems Seen for Egypt In Shift of Arms Suppliers

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—Egypt will face big problems if it either seeks complete independence from Soviet military supplies or buys its arms from Western as well as Communist sources, according to U.S. and European logistics experts.

These experts have been studying the effect that President Anwar Sadat's decision to end Egypt's total reliance on Soviet equipment will have on the balance of power in the Middle East.

May Borrow Weapons

In an interview a week ago, Mr. Sadat said he would be ready to buy arms from both the Soviet Union and the United States. Qualified Arab sources have added that, in the interim, Egypt might borrow non-Soviet equipment from other Arab states.

Sadat Warns Israel to Quit Arabs' Lands

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview today that if Israel refused to withdraw from occupied territories when the Middle East peace talks are resumed in Geneva, "this will mean war."

However, Mr. Sadat said that he believes U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is "a man of miracles" and will succeed in disengaging Syrian and Israeli troops on the Golan Heights. Several times during a one-hour interview Mr. Sadat referred to Mr. Kissinger as "my friend," "Henry" and as a worker of "miracles."

Mr. Sadat said that, after disengagement had been achieved between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan front, Egypt would be going to Geneva.

The October Lesson

"I am not going to discuss withdrawal in Geneva," Mr. Sadat said. "I'm going to discuss peace in Geneva," he said. "But let us say that they (the Israelis) will say that we shall not withdraw. This will mean war, because it means that they didn't digest the lesson of the sixth of October."

The Egyptian leader made his comments in an interview pre-recorded in Alexandria for the American Broadcasting Company's "Issues and Answers" program.

Questioned about Egypt's new ties with the United States and the cooling of its relations with the Soviet Union, President Sadat said he wanted to have what he called a balanced relationship with the two superpowers and was taking into account the fact that the United States had the best chance of achieving peace in the region.

He described his relations with Moscow as very strained because of his moves toward the United States. He attributed this to the sensitivity of the Soviet Union to Egypt's desire to realign its relations with the superpowers. Mr. Sadat said that until last November, apparently as a result of Russian aid to Egypt, "we had a relation that was unbalanced. . . . Now, when I am trying to balance my relations, the Soviets are strained and nervous."

But Probably Will Not Leave If Britain Does

Ireland Troubled by New U.K. Policy on EEC

By David Haworth

DUBLIN, April 28 (NYT).—Of all the Common Market countries, Ireland has the most to lose should Britain leave the European Economic Community—apart from Britain itself, that is. Although Irish government officials privately welcomed the return to power in February of the Labor party, London's abrasive attitude since then toward the EEC has caused deep anxieties here.

Unquestionably, Ireland has done extremely well out of its own 15-month membership, which has brought about a radical adjustment in its historic relationship with Britain that, in the words of Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald, has hitherto been based on "economic dependence and political neurosis."

Despite the fact that there was tariff-free trade and free movement of labor between Britain

Jury Stayed Out for 4 Days Mitchell and Stans Acquitted On All 15 Counts in U.S. Court

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—John Mitchell and Maurice Stans were acquitted today of all charges in their criminal conspiracy case, thus ending the first trial of former cabinet officials since the Teapot Dome scandal in 1922.

A jury of nine men and three women deliberated 26 hours over four days to reach a verdict, which came on the 48th day of the trial.

There were 15 counts against the two men, and, after the 15th, "not guilty" was solemnly pronounced by Sybil Kucharski, a young bank teller, Mr. Stans embraced one of his lawyers, then leaned on the defense table and put his head in his arms. He appeared to be near tears.

Stans 'Reborn'

"My heart stopped for 20 seconds; I feel reborn," the former secretary of commerce said moments later, amid the uproar in the old federal courtroom that had seen many historic moments.

Mr. Mitchell was all smiles and appeared to take the verdict somewhat more calmly. The former attorney general said he had been confident of acquittal from the beginning, adding: "The truth will out. We got to the jury system, and that always works. Our fate was resting with a very fine jury—a cross section of Americans."

The jurors said in interviews later that they had not found the main government witnesses credible. But they did forward a note to Judge Lee Gagliardi praising the chief prosecutor, John W. Wingo, for "performing brilliantly."

And in a waste basket in the deserted jury room, a piece of paper from a yellow legal tablet was found with these words written by a juror, "Nixon and Vesco is needed for proof."

Presumably this referred to President Nixon, since both of his brothers, F. Donald Nixon and Edward Nixon, were witnesses at this trial. A third Nixon in the case was Donald A. Nixon, the President's nephew. He is now with Robert Vesco, the financier, also indicted in this case, who has fled the country.

The end came at 12:57 p.m., 15 minutes after the jury foreman, Miss Kucharski, notified the judge by note that a verdict had been reached. Word swept through the federal courthouse, empty on a Sunday afternoon except for guards, the defendants, their lawyers the press and the courthouse buffs who spent the hot morning inside waiting for a possible verdict.

When the jury filed in the courtroom was jammed. The defendants and their lawyers were seated at their tables. So, too, was the prosecuting team. The jurors looked stony.

James Matarrese, the court clerk, seated just in front of the judge, first called the roll of the jurors, each of whom answered "Here."

Then he turned toward Miss Kucharski and asked her on each count, first those against Mr. Mitchell, and then those against Mr. Stans. "How do you find?" Fifteen times Miss Kucharski replied clearly, "Not guilty."

Peter Fleming Jr., Mr. Mitchell's lawyer, stooped up, at 6 feet 6 inches towering over everyone, and started to weep. John Sprinz, Mr. Mitchell's other lawyer, said over and over, "Thank God for the jury system."

The prosecutors, a four-man team, impassively pushed carts filled with legal papers through

the crowd mulling about the defendants, apparently stunned, saying nothing.

It was the first time in the nation's history that two former cabinet officials had been tried together. The trial that started on Feb. 19 had ended, and by a few minutes after 1 p.m., Courtroom 110 was empty.

Mr. Mitchell, seated in a room adjacent to the jury room, a room that had been assigned to the defense for this trial, said, while puffing on his pipe, "I don't think Mr. Stans ever lost faith, and I didn't."

"If there is one place I'm convinced you can get justice, that is from the American people. That's why I had great faith in America, and why I love this country."

Mr. Mitchell still faces conspiracy, obstruction and perjury charges in Washington in connection with the Watergate cover-up. His indictment there was held up until the day following the acquittal of the Stans-Mitchell trial jury here, so that members of the panel would not be influenced by the Washington action.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Wingo, who had conducted a thorough prosecution, was asked here how he felt about the outcome. "Folks," the 37-year-old prosecutor said,



John Mitchell (right) and Maurice Stans leaving New York Federal Court on Friday.

Irish Theft Is Largest in History 5 Hunted in \$20-Million Art Haul

DUBLIN, April 28 (AP).—Police manned roadblocks, searched homes and kept watch on harbors and airports today in the hunt for 19 paintings and the gang that pulled off the biggest art theft in history Friday night.

Fingerprint experts worked on a gray sedan abandoned 10 miles away after raiders made off with paintings worth an estimated \$25 million (\$20.4 million) from the home of Sir Alfred Beit.

The haul included works by Goya, Rubens and one by Vermeer, "Lady Writing a Letter," which alone was said to be worth \$2 million (\$1.3 million).

Police experts also prepared pictures of the thieves from descriptions by Sir Alfred, 71, a South African diamond and gold-mining millionaire, and by servants at his 100-room mansion near Blessington, 15 miles from Dublin. The raiders were armed but none were masked.

No Trace

There was no trace of either the stolen paintings or the thieves—four men and a woman, Sir Alfred described the men as hured local thugs.

He said that the woman, a brunette with a French accent, had the raid and selected the paintings to be taken. She picked the cream of his collection, he said.

The woman was aged between 30 and 35, about 5 feet 9 inches tall and well built, according to descriptions given to the police. The men were in their early 20s, a police spokesman said.

Detectives on the case said that the possibility had not been discounted that the raid was the work of an international art ring. Interpol, the international police organization, was contacted. But police here favor the theory that the theft was politically motivated.

Although police will not say so, this would point suspicion at, among others, the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The IRA, which has often robbed banks to finance its guerrilla campaign, made no immediate comment on the art theft.

Another Vermeer work was

stolen from a London museum last month and then used to try to win the transfer to Irish jails of two convicted IRA terrorists held in London. Authorities refused to transfer the prisoners, and the paintings had not been recovered.

Police said that they were looking for possible links between the two art thefts.

House-to-house searches near Blessington covered a mountainous area southwest of Dublin. Scattered through it are isolated homes and ruins, often used as hideouts by IRA gunmen.

The area is within striking distance of small coastal ports. Police were watching there as well as the larger harbors. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ethiopian Army and Police Pledge to Back Government

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 28 (AP).—The government of Emperor Haile Selassie today announced that the Ethiopian army and police would pledge to back the government.

The pledge appeared to quiet rumors of a possible army takeover.

The deputation informed the emperor that 20 ministers and two officials of the cabinet that was toppled two months ago were rounded up Friday night and yesterday, so he kept in one place until a commission of inquiry decides if they should be brought to trial on various charges, including abuse of power, corruption and squandering public funds.

The deputation alleged that, because they were allowed to move about freely, the former ministers and officials had tried to sow discord among the Ethiopian people.

Today, three army generals were arrested despite the police-military promise to suspend all such arrests. Sources also said that more arrests were imminent.

Those arrested earlier included 18 former ministers. Among those arrested were:

Akilou Habte Wold, former premier; Lt. Gen. Yilma Shibab, ousted chief commissioner of police; Minasse Lemma, Ethiopian National Bank governor; Sahlu Dufaye, governor of Arusi Province; Solomon Abraham, former governor of famine-stricken Wollo Province; and Haile Giorgis Workneh, ousted mayor of Addis Ababa.

The emperor told the deputation that he was pleased "with the frank manner you expressed your views." He also commended them for their appeal to the general public to exist in maintaining law and order.

Mr. Fitzgerald can take much (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Israel Admits 24-Hour Toll of 14 on Golan Line

TEL AVIV, April 28 (UPI)—Israel's 24-hour toll of 14 soldiers killed and 14 wounded on the Golan Heights today, the Israeli military command said. The command said its planes hit Syrian positions on the Golan Heights throughout the day and returned to base. It denied reports from Damascus that an Israeli jet was shot down. It was the 45th straight day of fighting on the northern front. Yesterday, Syrian artillery shells smashed into an Israeli position on the Golan Heights and a rescue helicopter sent to pick up casualties crashed, the Israeli military command said. The command said 14 soldiers were killed—eight in the shelling and six in the helicopter crash. Seven others were wounded in the shelling, it said. It was the highest Israeli toll on the front since the October war.

In Coup Plot Against Sadat

Qadhafi Accused by Official Egyptian Report

By Henry Tanner
CAIRO, April 28 (UPI)—An official Egyptian document today accused Libya's Col. Moammar Qadhafi of having instigated a plot to arrest President Anwar Sadat and overthrow his moderate Egyptian regime. It was the first explicit accusation against the Libyan leader by an official Egyptian source. The document, which was contained in a report on confessions to Egyptian authorities by the alleged ringleader of the plot, Salet Sarayah, a Palestinian carrying Libyan and Iraqi passports, was published in the official Egyptian newspaper, Al-Ahram.

Egypt Faces Arms Crunch

(Continued from Page 1)
The document and its publication by the Egyptian media provide interesting clues to the state of current relations between Egypt and Libya inasmuch as all of the accusations are directed at Col. Qadhafi personally and do not implicate any of his colleagues in the Libyan leadership. This has strengthened the impression among some diplomats here that the members of the Libyan junta decided to relieve Col. Qadhafi of day-to-day governmental routine, including personal contact with foreign diplomats and other embassies, because they came to realize that the colonel was getting ever more deeply involved in clandestine operations in other Arab countries. The junta's decision to restrict Col. Qadhafi's contacts with the outside world was communicated to foreign embassies in Tripoli in the first days of April when the alleged anti-Sadat plot reportedly was being prepared, Col. Qadhafi, however, remains chief of the junta and commander of the Libyan Army.

Mr. Sarayah was quoted in today's document as having told Egyptian authorities that Col. Qadhafi said to him as early as last May that the Sadat regime had to be overthrown by a "popular uprising."

Mr. Sarayah was quoted as confessing that he had been told by Col. Qadhafi to return to Egypt and to expect a message from him when the time was ripe.

Mr. Sarayah was arrested in the wake of an attack 10 days ago on the Egyptian Army's engineering academy here, an assault in which 11 persons were killed and 27 wounded, according to official accounts. The assailants who stormed the rear of the academy were young religious fanatics, including some cadets, who had been recruited by Mr. Sarayah, the investigators said.

If the attack had succeeded, the plotters intended to use the academy's arms, cars and uniforms to arrest Mr. Sadat as he addressed the Arab Socialist Union later that morning, the authorities said. Mr. Sarayah is reported to have told the authorities that the Libyan leader convinced him that Egypt was getting ready to betray the Palestinian cause, in collusion with the Soviet Union and the United States.

This is not far from what Col. Qadhafi has been saying publicly. Mr. Sarayah and Col. Qadhafi reportedly met last June in Tripoli at the Libyan leader's instigation. The timing is considered significant because in mid-June Col. Qadhafi came here and, during a three-week stay, had numerous private meetings. The thrust of his statements at several news conferences then was fundamentally at variance with Egyptian government news. He propounded the need for a "revolutionary approach," the hardest possible line toward Israel and a return to the Islamic fundamentalism that is his trademark.

Official plans then called for a merger of Egypt and Libya by the following September, even though the Egyptians were known to have rapidly growing reservations about the scheme.

The colonel's free-wheeling meetings were regarded by informed Egyptians as a forerunner of what would happen if the merger took place. Two months later, the merger plans were dead.

Col. Qadhafi declared publicly yesterday that Libya has stopped its subsidies to Egypt under the Khartoum agreement of 1967 while the Egyptian Premier Abdel Salam Jiloud said the opposite a day earlier. The Egyptians have said that subsidies have stopped. Under the Khartoum agreement the oil-rich Arab nations agreed to compensate the front-line states for some of the losses caused by the conflict with Israel.

Mr. Sarayah said that the Libyan leader convinced him that Egypt was getting ready to betray the Palestinian cause, in collusion with the Soviet Union and the United States. This is not far from what Col. Qadhafi has been saying publicly. Mr. Sarayah and Col. Qadhafi reportedly met last June in Tripoli at the Libyan leader's instigation. The timing is considered significant because in mid-June Col. Qadhafi came here and, during a three-week stay, had numerous private meetings. The thrust of his statements at several news conferences then was fundamentally at variance with Egyptian government news. He propounded the need for a "revolutionary approach," the hardest possible line toward Israel and a return to the Islamic fundamentalism that is his trademark.



Sir Alfred and Lady Beit on the grounds of their home near Dublin after art robbery.

Police Hunt 5 In Art Theft

(Continued from Page 1)
vate airfields were also covered by the search. Police said that some fingerprints had been taken from the getaway car but at least two of the gang wore rubber gloves and it was not yet known whether the prints would provide a lead. Sir Alfred, his wife, Clementine, and their staff were trussed in nylon stockings by the gang who invaded the isolated 18th-century mansion at gunpoint. The raiders cut local telephone wires which put out of action an alarm system linking the house with police. They left behind paintings worth an estimated \$4 million.

"I haven't the faintest idea who they were or who they represent but they made violent and insulting anti-capitalist remarks, something about us being exploiters of the working class," Sir Alfred said.

The richest art haul previously recorded was the theft of eight masterpieces worth \$3 million from Dulwich College Art Gallery in London Dec. 31, 1966. All those paintings were recovered.

Fire Bombs Hit School and Shops In Ulster Town

BELFAST, April 28 (UPI)—A wave of firebombings damaged a Roman Catholic boys' school and more than half a dozen shops early today in the border town of Newry, police said. Army munitions experts defused an incendiary device in another store in the town, but let a lorry truck burn itself out on a Newry street because they feared it was part of a terrorist ambush, a police spokesman said. No injuries were reported in the fires. Friday night, a bomb exploded at a sports pavilion in Ballycastle on Ulster's northern tip, 40 miles from Belfast, the army said. The pavilion is owned by the Roman Catholic Gaelic Athletic Association.

The same night two firebombs exploded in a furniture store in Omagh, 69 miles west of Belfast. Officials said the blasts were believed to have been the work of the IRA. No casualties were reported in the blasts Friday night.

Ireland Troubled by Policy Of Britain Toward Market

(Continued from Page 1)
withdrawal, but there is no doubt in political circles that, if the British government eventually decides to hold a referendum on the issue, the result would be negative. It follows that the "unthinkable" has now to be thought about in Dublin. The crisis over British renegotiation of EEC terms is not expected to take place until early next year. By coincidence, this will be the time when Ireland's presidential election is held. Mr. Fitzgerald's presidency on the six-month rota basis. Mr. Fitzgerald will be thrust into the forefront of EEC policy-making. This poses the possibility that Ireland could be the arbiter of Britain's own destiny, a reversal of all Anglo-Irish relations. Connoisseurs of politics, who seem to constitute the majority in this city, smile into their whiskey at this prospect, but it is a role Ireland will not enjoy if the worst comes to worst.

Italy Closing Schools

ROME, April 28 (UPI)—All public schools throughout Italy will be closed from May 10 until May 14 because of the national referendum May 12-13 on the nation's divorce law, the Ministry of Public Instruction said Friday.

Top Socialist Exile Returns To Lisbon, Talks to Spínola

(Continued from Page 1)
Manuel Diego Neto arrived from Mozambique. Newspapers reported that student organizations met last night to express their support for Gen. Spínola. The trade unions presented him with demands including higher wages to meet inflation, and a five-day 40-hour week. Airports and seaports, closed since the coup, reopened. This afternoon, Trotskyite youths ransacked the headquarters of the Portuguese Youth Movement, an organization established by the late dictator Antonio Oliveira Salazar. Thirty soldiers arrived and tried to calm the youths, clearing some of them from the building. On Friday, the junta released about 100 political prisoners.

Recognition by Brazil

BRASILIA, April 28 (AP)—Brazil yesterday became the first government to recognize the new regime in Portugal. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry said recognition was extended an hour after Lisbon announced it by telegram of the composition of the new government.

South African Ties

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 28 (Reuters)—South Africa has recognized the new government in Portugal, Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller said today.

Federation Rejected

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 28 (Reuters)—The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique said today it rejected the Portuguese regime's concept of a federation between Portugal and its African territories and would continue fighting.

Rosaria Tembe, the group's secretary of information here, made the statement.

Living Costs in Italy Rose 2.9% in March

ROME, April 28 (AP)—The cost of living in Italy shot up 2.9 percent in March, a rate equivalent to an increase of more than 35 percent a year, according to official statistics. The Institute of Statistics said an increase in the price of gasoline and heating fuels largely accounted for the March rise. It said the increase in the cost of living for the year ending in March was 15.5 percent. In those 12 months, fuels and electricity costs rose 35.1 percent; food, 14.6 percent, and clothing, 15.4 percent.

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U.S. Study Doubts Shale Oil Will Be Major Energy Factor

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—An Atomic Energy Commission study raises major doubts that the enormous U.S. shale-oil reserves will ever make a substantial contribution to domestic energy needs.

A reason is that the amount of water available in the 25,000-square-mile shale-oil region of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming may limit the rate at which oil can be squeezed out of the rock-like mineral. AEC scientists said in a draft report obtained by The Washington Post.

The scientists speculated an extreme case: making "all" the water in the region available for shale-oil development and none for other mineral industries, for agriculture and perhaps for conversion of coal to gasoline.

Even so, they said, the amount of shale oil that "possibly" could be produced would be only 5 million to 5.5 million barrels daily.

Feasible Level

As the AEC scientists see it, a feasible level of shale-oil production is only about 1 million barrels a day by 1982, or possibly sooner, if various problems are overcome. This level is roughly only 4 to 5 percent of the expected national need.

A level of 1 million barrels daily—a goal for 1980 of President Nixon's "project independence"—may be attainable between 1981 and 1982, mainly if the government will undertake two demon-

stration projects with industry, the report says.

One project, costing \$150 million to \$200 million, would demonstrate a process to extract 30,000 to 50,000 barrels daily in situ, that is, by turning oil shale into rubble with underground blasting.

The second project, costing perhaps \$200 million, would demonstrate a process to produce 30,000 barrels daily with surface or strip mining. This process requires much more water than in situ.

Leasing Program

Currently, the Interior Department is trying to achieve the "project independence" goal of 1 million barrels daily with a program for leasing tracts. The program is unlikely to meet the goal, the report says. It cites estimates that, even with private holdings added, production will range from a high of 300,000 barrels per day by 1980 to a low of 100,000 to 250,000 barrels per day by 1985.

The report, entitled "Government Role in an Oil Shale Demonstration Program," was dated Feb. 1 and has been turned over to the Federal Energy Office. The principal author is J.A. Blasz, of the AEC's Division of Applied Technology.

The report cited other obstacles, for example, disposal of shale and other solid wastes which presents "a serious environmental challenge."

The report said that a substantial change in the present shale-oil leasing program was necessary to reach production of more than 100,000 to 250,000 barrels a day by the early 1980s.

Nuclear Methods

Another issue is the use of nuclear explosives for underground processing, which has yet to be tested. Nuclear methods require much less water than others and eliminate the problem of disposing of spent shale.

However, the development and demonstration of nuclear technology "would require accepting the risk of some leakage of radioactivity into shale oil and into groundwater" during the first few detonations," the report says.

Oilman Sues Mobil for \$13 Billion In Case Involving Libyan Seizure

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 28 (UPI)—Texas oilman Nedson Bunker Hunt filed a \$13-billion anti-trust suit against the Mobil Oil Corp. in a U.S. District Court Friday.

The suit charges that 12 other worldwide oil companies acted as co-conspirators but does not seek damages against them.

"I guess it would be one of the largest lawsuits in history," lawyer Philip Hirschhop of Alexandria said. "Certainly it is one of the largest against an oil company that we know of."

Mr. Hirschhop said the suit stemmed from a Libyan oil producers agreement of 1971. Mr. Hunt held a half-interest in 11 billion barrels of reserve oil in Libya, he said, but the holdings were nationalized in 1973. The lawyer said the suit charges that other firms were supposed to provide Mr. Hunt with oil so he could meet his commitments after he "was nationalized because he lived up to his agreement."

Mr. Hunt's suit charges that Mobil was the first to renege on the agreement.

U.S. Arms Sales to Mideast Seen as Spur to Price of Oil

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—While sales of American military equipment to Persian Gulf countries—especially Iran—are booming, they may also be driving up the price of oil as those countries seek still higher revenues to pay for their expanding arsenals.

That is one conclusion in a study published by the American Enterprise Institute which raises some questions about "what benefits Washington has derived from its Persian Gulf policy."

The study has a forward by former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird which calls for the White House and Congress to consider "wider foreign policy options" than simply large sales of arms in that area of the world.

Dangers Feared

The study argues that some current U.S. policies might turn out to be counterproductive and possibly even dangerous; that the flow of U.S. weapons to Iran appears to be "excessive" and that the United States ought to seek improved relations with Iraq to ease tensions between that country and Iran and thus aid stability in the area.

The study was written by Dele Tahminen, an associate at the Institute and a former aide to Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., as well as a former Defense Intelligence Agency employee.

The author's recommendations are his own rather than the Institute's. AEL—headed by William Baroody—is a nonpartisan, non-profit body.

Mr. Tahminen's main points are these:

- While Iran, under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, "will undoubtedly exercise prudence" and avoid any action that would start a war with another power, the possibility of war between Arabs and Iranians cannot be ruled out.

He alluded to territorial disputes with Iraq, Abu Musa, and Bahrain, concern over a small rebellion in Oman and uncertainties over relations with Saudi Arabia.

• With more than \$3 billion in U.S. arms purchases in recent years, Mr. Tahminen said Iran has clearly been the strongest military power in the region for some time.

"This, in turn, gives the Soviet Union the excuse to respond by providing Iraq with more modern equipment" setting off the "familiar vicious-circle supply syndrome."

He called for the United States to place "well-defined limits" on further sales to Iran and to embark on an "extensive diplomatic effort with Iraq."

• He warned that "American interests do not appear to have been served by the Shah's recent move of spurring six major Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to double the price of oil," and that, if more weapons are bought, then oil is the most likely source of new revenues for both arms and domestic projects.

• Mr. Tahminen also questions whether a justification for Washington's close military relationship with Iran is "one of economic advantage for the U.S. Defense Department."

Earthquake, Slides Strike In South Peru

43 Persons Killed; Two Villages Buried

LIMA, April 28 (AP)—Rescue workers are struggling to reach a large section of southern Peru that was struck by a strong earthquake and landslides on Thursday. Reports from the town of Huancayo near the disaster area said that there had been 43 confirmed deaths.

The tremor and slides in the high Andes also buried two villages, blocked a river and destroyed a road. Floods from a dammed-up river submerged a third village.

The police said 24 of the dead were workers killed when a highway maintenance camp was buried.

The fate of 50 families in the submerged village of Pururo and 100 rural families was unknown. A Peruvian television station quoted highway crewmen as saying the victims numbered about 200 in all, but that figure could not be confirmed.

The tremor hit the mountainous province of Arequipa, 750 miles south of Lima. The landslides were 350 miles southeast of the capital. Persistent rains prevented helicopters from reaching the area of the slides, and overland rescue teams were blocked by mud roads and smaller mudslides.

Word of the disasters did not reach Lima until early yesterday.

River Blocked

In the area near Huancayo, the slides quickly blocked the Mantaro River, forming a lake which started rising at the rate of more than three feet an hour. The police said that within last measured, the lake was about 10 miles long and about 150 feet deep.

First word of the slides was brought by American Larry Allen, general manager of Centro-min-Peru, the government company that took over the U.S. Cerro Corp. properties when the state nationalized them in December. Mr. Allen, who was an executive with Cerro, spotted the disaster as he flew over the area in a small plane.

He called for the United States to place "well-defined limits" on further sales to Iran and to embark on an "extensive diplomatic effort with Iraq."

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CHEMICAL LEAK—Chicago residents help fallen neighbor after a dangerous "acid mist" was released in the air following a leak in a huge chemical storage tank Friday.

14,000 Flee a Chemical Fog As Chicago Tank Ruptures

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Emergency crews began pumping out a leaky chemical storage tank last night in efforts to halt the spread of potentially lethal fumes.

The chemical fog sent more than 50 persons to hospitals for treatment and forced the temporary evacuation of 14,000 from their South Side homes.

Paul Harrison of the Chicago Department of Environment Control said last night that the situation appeared to be "under control."

After several unsuccessful attempts to seal the leak, workers began pumping the chemical, silicon tetrachloride, into two other storage containers at the Bulk Terminals Co. near Calumet Harbor.

'Very Prayerful'

"We're very prayerful. But we still have a way to go," Richard Briceland, director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, said. "It's one of the worst we've had to deal with."

The pumping operation should be completed by tomorrow, he said. A pipe at the bottom of the 800,000-gallon tank ruptured Friday and released a liquid flow of silicon tetrachloride, which converts to potentially lethal hydrochloric acid on contact with water.

The mixture of the chemical with the air formed a cloud five stories long and a half-mile wide and forced the evacuation of residents.

22 Buses Used

Twenty-two Chicago Transit Authority buses, several fire ambulances and police cars were used.

Montedison Loses 'Red Mud' Case In Italian Court

LEGHORN, Italy, April 28 (UPI)—Five officials of Montedison, a large chemical concern, were convicted yesterday by a judge here on charges of polluting the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Each was given a suspended sentence of three months and 20 days.

Justice Gianfranco Vignetta said the officials were responsible for the discharging of "red mud" waste from a plant into the sea at nearby Scarlino.

The five convicted included Eugenio Cefis, Montedison's president and one of Italy's most prominent industrialists; Achille Grandi, managing director, and Cesare Bianconi, director of industrial production. The two others were officials of the Scarlino factory.

The conviction followed months of bitter controversy which had strained relations between Italy and France. The defendants had claimed that they had been authorized to dump the plant waste into the sea by a Leghorn court.

After his discharge from the Army, he returned briefly to Harvard, then attended the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health where he received a doctorate in science.

After teaching at the University of Arkansas and Tulane University, Dr. Sadun was commissioned by the U.S. Public Health Service in 1951 and assigned to the U.S. AID mission in Thailand. He received international recognition for his studies of opisthorchiasis, a parasitic infection of human beings.

He returned to this country in 1963 to serve at the Communicable Disease Center of USPHS. From 1957 to 1968, he developed programs against parasitic diseases at the U.S. Army's medical laboratory on the outskirts of Tokyo.

Dr. Sadun had served as an adviser to the World Health Organization's Division of Parasitic Diseases and the International Commission on Atomic Energy.

He had organized a number of international symposia on parasitology and just before 2 illness had credited a reference text, immunology of Parasitic Infections.

Yu Chin San

SEOUL, April 28 (Reuters)—Yu Chin San, 68, president of South Korea's main opposition group, the New Democratic party, died of cancer in a hospital today.

Tim Spencer

VICTORVILLE, Calif., April 28 (AP)—Tim Spencer, 65, wife of numerous hit Western stars and one of the founders of the Sons of the Pioneers singing group, died of a stroke Friday. He had appeared in 75 films and cowboy actor Roy Rogers. Among his song hits was "Room Full of Roses."

Daniel Hally-Smith

PARIS, April 28 (UPI)—Daniel Hally-Smith, 94, a practiced dental surgery here 63 years, died Friday at his Paris home.

Born in Newton, Ill., he was graduated from Northwestern University Dental School. He was the founder of the dental clinic of the American Hospital of Paris, served as president of the American Dental Society of Europe and was a warden and member of the vestry of the American Pro-Cathedral, Church of the Holy Trinity.

Memorial services will be held at the American Cathedral at 11 a.m. Thursday.

Greece to Try 44 For Mismanagement Of Public Funds

ATHENS, April 28 (Reuters)—Greece's army-backed government today decided to prosecute 44 Greeks, including a former under secretary of state for commerce, for mismanagement of public funds.

Minister of Justice Stylianos Triantafyllou told a press conference the government had decided to prosecute 44 Greeks, including a former under secretary of state for commerce, for mismanagement of public funds.

Mr. Triantafyllou said Mr. Balopoulos, a member of the group of colonels who seized power in an army coup in April 1967, had been detained by security authorities pending trial.

In recent months, there have been rumors of large-scale financial scandals during the military regime of President George Papadopoulos, deposed by an army coup last November.

Plea to a Thief: Just What Was It You Stole?

SAN DIEGO, April 28 (AP)—"Dear Thief," the letter a Friday's Evening Tribune began.

The writer, Ramona Smith, explained that she spotted a man stealing something from her garage the other night but "we had so much stuff in the garage that we could not tell what it was that you took."

Mrs. Smith does not necessarily want it back but she wants to report the loss. The police can't make out a report until she knows what was stolen.

"Until we finally miss what it was you took, we can't report it missing," she wrote. "Would you, just as a token of your appreciation, send us an itemized list of what you stole and its approximate value so we can turn it in to our tax man?"

Beirut School Reopening

BEIRUT, April 28 (UPI)—Samuel Kirkwood, president of the American University of Beirut, announced that classes will resume Monday after a six-week strike. The campus had been occupied by striking students since March 18. They were ejected Wednesday.

Obituaries

Dr. Elvio Sadun, U.S. Expert On Parasitic Diseases, Dies

By Jean R. Hailey

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—Dr. Elvio H. Sadun, 68, a noted parasitologist, died Tuesday at Walter Reed Hospital. He had suffered from a liver tumor.

Dr. Sadun had been chief of the division of medical zoology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research from 1959 until retiring last July.

During this period, he played a vital role in the coordination of research on malaria, trypanosomiasis and other tropical diseases.

After his retirement, he was named director of the new International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases supported by a number of foreign governments and the Rockefeller Foundation in this country.

Dr. Sadun had helped to design the new laboratory program and its physical facilities and was scheduled to go to Nairobi, where it is being constructed, when he was stricken four months ago.

Born in Leghorn, Italy, he was a medical student in Pisa when he was forced to flee in 1939 because of his anti-Fascist activities.

He came to this country, where he received a master's degree in zoology from Harvard University in 1942.

Dr. Sadun then served in the U.S. Army in North Africa and Italy. As director of the U.S. Army's Radio Italy, he was sent on dangerous assignments behind enemy lines.

After his discharge from the Army, he returned briefly to Harvard, then attended the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health where he received a doctorate in science.

After teaching at the University of Arkansas and Tulane University, Dr. Sadun was commissioned by the U.S. Public Health Service in 1951 and assigned to the U.S. AID mission in Thailand. He received international recognition for his studies of opisthorchiasis, a parasitic infection of human beings.

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He had organized a number of international symposia on parasitology and just before 2 illness had credited a reference text, immunology of Parasitic Infections.

5 Are Sentenced To Death in Chile

SAN FERNANDO, Chile, April 28 (UPI)—A military tribunal in this central Chilean city has sentenced to death five men accused of forming a paramilitary group to oppose the armed forces, a defense lawyer said yesterday.

Condemned last week were Hector Fuentes Aros and Jose Balaguer Jara, both 20-year-old university students, peasant leaders Humberto Vargas Vargas, 38, and Miguel Lopez Gonzalez, 24, and land reform leader Nelson Gonzalez Poblete, 34. They are all members of the Socialist party.

Lawyer Alejandro Salazar said they faced execution within 48 hours unless the sentences were commuted.

Fifteen other persons who were tried last week in closed court martial here received prison terms ranging from 200 days to life imprisonment. One person was freed.

Concorde Flights Set

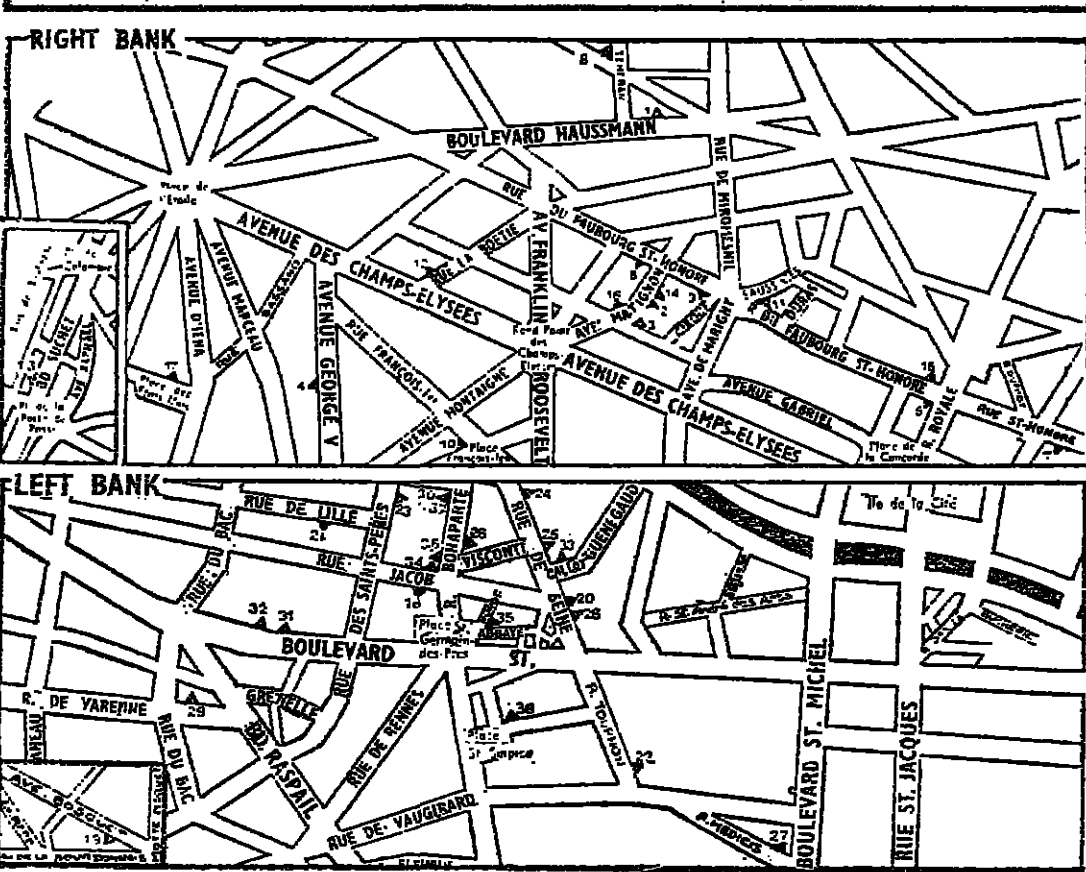
TOULOUSE, France, April 28 (AP)—The French builders of the British-French supersonic airliner, Concorde, announced Friday that the plane will cross the North Atlantic twice a day for two weeks next month to prove that the controversial airliner is capable of maintaining regular service. The plane will carry 32 invited passengers on each flight.

Russia Says Chinese Hold Copter, Crew

MOSCOW, April 28 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today disclosed that China is still holding a Soviet frontier force helicopter and three army officers after seven weeks, despite two Soviet notes demanding their release.

The helicopter strayed over the Soviet frontier in Sinkiang, the northwestern province of China, in fog and cloud March 14, according to official Soviet accounts. These said the helicopter took off to bring a sick serviceman to a hospital.

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Move Called 'Irreversible'

Soviet Bloc Leaders Appear To Count Heavily on Détente

By Malcolm W. Browne

GDANSK, Poland (NYT).—The leaders of the Soviet bloc, although they are perhaps not quite so confident as they profess to be, seem nevertheless to be counting on what they call an "irreversible" improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, practically ending the cold war.

That impression was amply confirmed during two days of meetings in Warsaw recently of the highest officials of the Warsaw Pact, which is made up of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary.

But beyond the official pronouncements, Communists in private conversations made it clear that they felt a new day had begun.

In fact, Soviet and American armies still face each other in Europe, as they did a generation ago. And despite the surge of negotiations during the last two years on reducing strategic arms, reducing military forces and European security, the final agreements still seem fairly remote.

Important Gamble

But the Communists feel that an important gamble has been made for détente, on which everything must be staked.

"Let me put it bluntly," a well-placed Polish Communist said, "the development of Poland in

practically every sphere depends at this point on the development of good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

The days have passed when anti-Communists in the West or in Eastern Europe itself could delude themselves into believing that defiance of Soviet hegemony could succeed. The lessons of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 are still fresh in memory.

A certain waywardness is discernible in Romania, some differences in approach have been noted in Hungary and a certain amount of complaining about the Soviet Union can be heard almost anywhere in Eastern Europe, with the possible exception of Bulgaria.

But on the whole, the Warsaw Pact has rarely seemed as much at peace with itself as now.

'Socialist Commonwealth'

In fact, Communists prefer not to refer to the pact directly at all these days, but speak instead of the "Socialist commonwealth."

Some of the new feeling of relative international relaxation is ascribed directly to President Nixon.

In conversations with Communist officials at various levels, an impression is gained that he is regarded with something akin to awe.

"We know a great deal about your Watergate mess and all the other difficulties Nixon is in," an official said.

"We know what you are liable to tell us about morality in government and the need for honesty and idealism, and all the rest. But the fact remains, Nixon was your only president, bar none, who actually has brought us at least to the verge of détente. Not Kennedy, not Eisenhower or Johnson, but Nixon. Are you really so surprised that we can't wait to see him impeached?"

Political Risk

For Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, détente carries an obvious political risk. A resumption of the cold war could well result in the ruin of his political career, most experts in Soviet affairs believe.

The Soviet Union's vested interest in détente is of determining importance for everyone else in Eastern Europe, where the Soviet Army is still the ultimate arbiter of politics.

Perhaps the greatest incentive to détente is the progress it has brought to the economies of all Eastern Europe, particularly that of Poland.

One of the biggest boons to have come from the West is the Polish industrial manager said, "is just not having to worry about war or clashing ideology. We are getting on with the business of building the country and doing profitable business with the rest of the world."

Bonn Spy Case Delays Ties to East Berlin

By Christopher S. Wren

SPY CASE. April 28 (Reuters).—The presentation of credentials by East and West German ambassadors to Bonn and East Berlin, respectively, has been postponed—apparently as a result of Bonn's latest spy scandal.

A Bonn government spokesman today confirmed the postponement—for a week, to May 27—without giving a reason. Observers considered the delay a show of displeasure by the West German government over the disclosure that a spy for East Germany had been active in the Bonn Chancellery.

Günter Guillaume, 47, was arrested Wednesday after working for a year as one of Chancellor Willy Brandt's closest aides. The federal prosecutor said that Mr. Guillaume had confessed to being a captain in the East German Army and an agent of East Germany's Ministry for State Security.

Medvedev Warns West Again About Pressures on Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 28 (NYT).—The dissident Soviet historian Roy Medvedev has reiterated his warning to the West that too much outside pressure on the Kremlin will prevent rather than promote greater liberalization within the Soviet Union.

Mr. Medvedev specifically challenged the value of the amendment by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., which ties American trade concessions by Congress to a freer policy of Soviet emigration. He asserted that there existed "a certain limit" to pressure tactics beyond which "an ungovernable and destructive escalation of mistrust and rivalry" would develop.

In an eight-page typewritten essay circulated here in Moscow, Mr. Medvedev buttressed his contention last November that restrictions on Soviet-American trade would work against prospects for Soviet emigration.

The outspoken Marxist historian recognized at the outset of his essay that his view was criticized by others who have encouraged the West to act on their behalf. He also conceded that

he was under fire for his own unorthodoxy within the small dissident movement.

Unofficial History

However, Mr. Medvedev, who first became recognized in the West for his unofficial history of the Stalinist purges, "Let History Judge," observed that "the democratic movement in the U.S.S.R. has never been a unified movement, and debates have gone on within it for a long time."

Mr. Medvedev agreed that "all of us should support one another" in defense of common rights. But, he added, "truth arises only in the clash of ideas and in debate. Hence, it is not for us who seek the truth to introduce 'self-censorship' into our midst and forbid ourselves debate."

Still, the historian painted an uncertain future for the fragmented dissident movement in the absence of outside support from the West. His intricately worked essay generally reflected the introspective, self-analysis that has preoccupied many dissidents in the aftermath of the expulsion of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, which Mr. Medvedev has described last month as a "moral defeat" for the Soviet leadership.

'Most Realistic Path'

While Mr. Medvedev said that he did not feel "it was necessary to fold up the democratic movement and wait for favors from the government," he insisted that "the most realistic path remains that of slow and gradual evolutionary changes," encouraged by a rising standard of living.

"Real hope of democratization of Soviet society can be linked only with scientific-technical and economic progress," the historian said. He indicated that this could be supplied by the West. He said this was why he found the logic of Khrushchev preferable to the logic of Senators Jackson and (Sen. James) Buckley (Conservative-N.Y.).

In laying out his philosophy of "concessions from above" and "pressure from below," Mr. Medvedev urged that the dissident movement try to adopt a broader base and not miss "even the slightest chance" to seek "the enlargement of public control, that is, the establishment of the democratic counterweights needed by society."

Spain Arrests 41 As Subversives

By Christopher S. Wren

MADRID, April 28 (UPI).—The Spanish police today announced the arrest of 41 persons for alleged subversive or separatist activities.

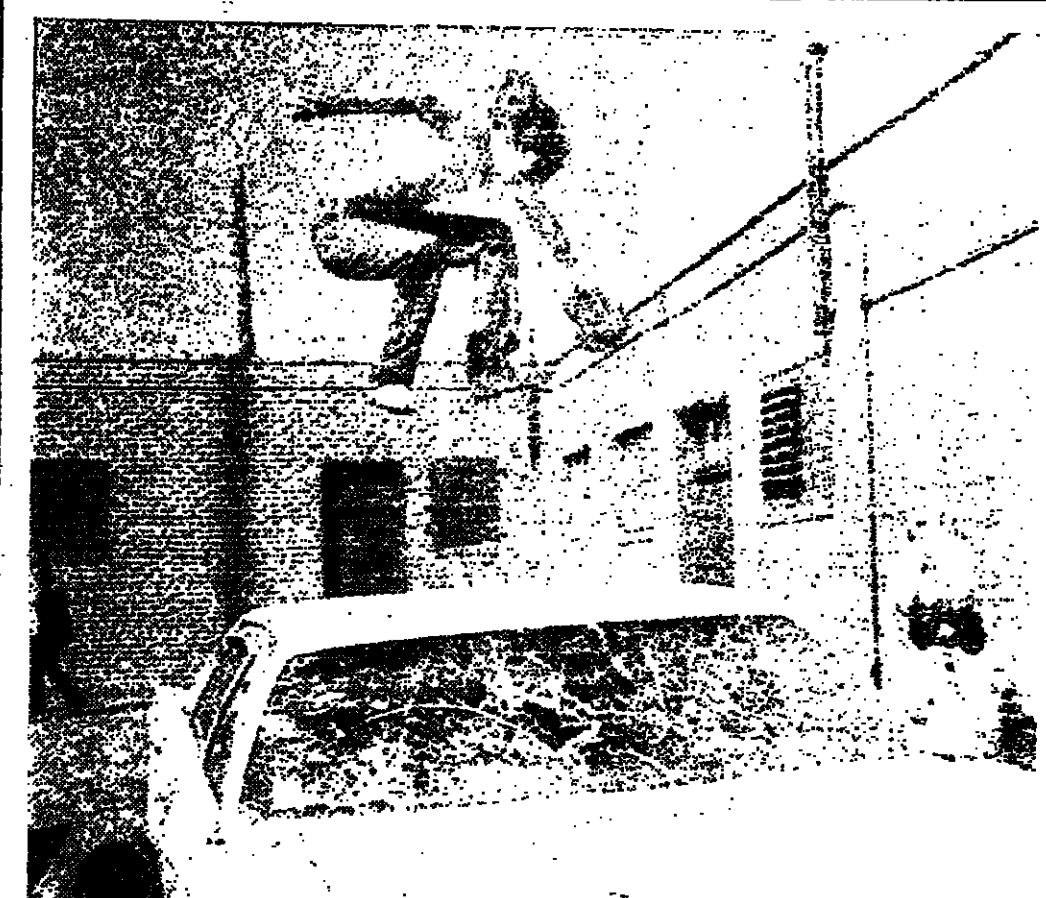
The announcement said the arrested included two groups—18 alleged Catalan separatists in the Barcelona region and 23 alleged Communists in Alicante.

The Alicante group was led by a Frenchman whom the police identified as Antonio Robert Martin Lillo. The police said both he and his wife, the daughter of a leader of the underground Communist party of Spain, were arrested.

The Barcelona group, the police said, allegedly was involved in organizing clandestine meetings, separatist propaganda and street violence.

9 Die in Filipino Ambush

MANILA, April 28 (AP).—At least nine persons were killed and 19 wounded when insurgents suspected of being Muslims ambushed a bus in northern Mindanao.



MUSIC TO JUMP BY—Angry young rock music fan jumping on the roof of a detective's car in Richmond, Va., on Saturday as his girl friend applauded.

Judge Halts U.S. Rock Festival After Riots

RICHMOND, Va., April 28 (AP).—A circuit court judge early today canceled the second day of a rock music festival during which policemen had battled rioting fans.

Circuit Court Judge Randolph Tucker ordered the cancellation of the second day of the Cherry Outdoor Music Festival in an injunction issued about 1 a.m. today.

The disturbance began yesterday after police began making arrests for use of force during the festival. Some members of the audience began throwing bottles and burning cars. Then about 100 riot policemen moved into City Stadium.

Judge Tucker said, "We're not dealing in whose fault it was. But evidence has been presented of the possibility of further danger and this court is not willing to take the risk."

Yesterday's performance had attracted an estimated 20,000 people. Many of them stayed through the night and the rioting ended. The rioters continued to burn cars and smash windows during the night. City officials said they had to seek for ammunition to knock today's performance.

Child Ailment Is Linked to The Inner Ear

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).—Two New York psychiatrists believe that a faulty connection between the brain and the inner ear may be the cause of primary dyslexia, a common learning disorder that interferes with a child's ability to read.

The doctors, who have published their theory and the studies that support it in the Journal of Child Psychology, also report that they have patented a simple device to test for the defect—a machine that could be used by a school nurse to screen large groups of children.

The doctors, Jan Frank and Harold Levinson, said that, if this form of dyslexia is detected early, before the child is emotionally scarred by failing in school, the response to remedial reading programs is excellent.

Otherwise Normal

Primary dyslexia is said to afflict from 2 to 5 percent of schoolchildren. The victims are otherwise normal and have average or superior intelligence.

The disorder, often characterized by such symptoms as letter reversals, mirror writing and difficulty in distinguishing left and right, is not the result of any known brain injury, emotional disturbance or social deprivation. But experts have long thought that some minimal form of brain damage that interferes with the brain's circuitry is somehow responsible for the perplexing symptoms.

Since the problem involves a cognitive function, studies have focused on the cortex, the higher brain center that controls thinking and learning. But, according to Dr. Levinson, the problem lies in the lower brain—the cerebellum, which controls balance and coordination.

According to the studies of Dr. Levinson and Dr. Frank, the child with primary dyslexia has something wrong in the pathway or circuitry between the cerebellum and inner ear, resulting in a mild form of permanent motion sickness. The inner ear helps to tell the brain where the body is in space and position.

Others, however, believe that the balance disturbance is merely indicative of brain damage and that dyslexia is really a cortical problem.

In the New York psychiatrists' studies, between 96 and 98 percent of about 200 children known to have primary dyslexia were found to have the inner-ear disturbance. Dr. Levinson said that no other explanation could be found for their learning problem and that they had no evidence of damage to the cortex of the brain.

Franciscan Sister Is Beatified by Pope

By Christopher S. Wren

VATICAN CITY, April 28 (Reuters).—Pope Paul today beatified a 19th-century German nun in a ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica attended by more than 10,000.

The Pope said the newly beatified saint, Sister Franziska Chervier (1819-1876), was a perfect example to all who wished to live a Christian life. She founded the Order of the Franciscan Sisters of the Poor. More than 700 nuns of the order attended the ceremony.

"Perhaps the people for whom I'm recording my memories aren't even born yet."



Now that I'm back dictating my reminiscences, I should explain that for almost half a year I've been in the hospital. During that time many people asked me if it were true I was writing my memoirs. When I answered, "No, they would look at me with surprise and disappointment and say "that's too bad because it would be interesting if you were to leave your memoirs to posterity." I agree."

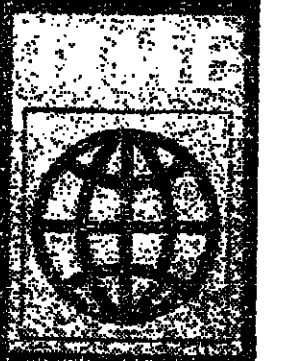
So spoke Nikita Khrushchev before his death in 1971. This work in a special section of TIME you will find excerpts from the

remarkable document that grew out of the personally dictated tapes of Khrushchev's former Premier. From a book called *Khrushchev Remembers, The Last Testament* to be published in June by Little, Brown & Co.,

TIME's editors have selected passages that confirm Khrushchev's capacity for candid, often pungent, commentary on statements, on politics, on recent Soviet history. Far more than a collection of reminiscences and reflections, there are attitudes and revelations that bear directly on virtually all aspects of today's Soviet-American relations. In the excerpts published this week in TIME, a second installment will be published next week. Khrushchev talks about his "kitchen debate" with Richard Nixon, his "negotiations" with the U.S. and how the Soviet leadership, including him, were "technological ignoramuses" at the time Russia developed its first rocket after Stalin's death in 1953.

Along with exclusive color pictures from family albums, these excerpts provide an intriguing perspective to turn in events. And demonstrate again why more people in more countries get their news from TIME than from any other single source, 26 million readers around the world.

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Black Americans Find a New Frontier in Africa

By Andrew Torchia

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP)—"I enjoy waking up every morning. I know it's going to be a beautiful day," said Marjorie, a 31-year-old black American, who for six months has lived and worked on a chicken farm in Tanzania.

"A man can be a man in Africa. People can live here without fear," she said. "I couldn't fit in anywhere in the United States. America is just a good place to visit."

Gov. James E. Shubert, a black American, is discovering Africa. He is leading a group of black Americans on a tour of the continent, seeking a new frontier for black Americans. The tour is part of a larger effort to help black Americans find a new home in Africa.

Some are American women married to Africans who have moved to the United States. Others are black Americans who have been in the United States for many years. They are all looking for a new life in Africa.

Some are American women married to Africans who have moved to the United States. Others are black Americans who have been in the United States for many years. They are all looking for a new life in Africa.

and backwardness and red tape. Some found Africans aloof and uninterested in American racial problems.

Some Africans felt they had little in common with over-confident visitors whose behavior seemed far more American than black. They wondered why some Americans chose to enjoy East Africa's climate and beaches while the real motherland was 3,000 miles away in the sweltering former slave regions of West Africa.

Now there's a second wave, financed by black American prosperity and stimulated partly by black studies programs. Adjustments still have to be made but oldtimers sense a greater realism and commitment among the new arrivals.

Corner for Them

African businessmen seek black American capital and help their American partners to get long-term residence permits. Doctors, artists, revolutionaries—black Americans find Africa a varied continent. From monarchical kingdoms to socialist Tanzania to middle-class Kenya, some corner of it is for them.

Official Tanzanian sources estimate there are 300. Some black Americans put the figure as high as 500. Both sides are close-mouthed because some of the Americans are political or criminal fugitives shielded by the lack of extradition procedures between Tanzania and the United States.

The fugitives include members of the "Kansas-9"—self-described revolutionaries who claim to have faced sentences totaling 21 years on 13 charges in the United States.

Four of the Kansas-9 have been operating the second biggest chicken farm in Tanzania for nearly three years.

Spokesman Shubert—he used to be Leonard Harrison and

taught African studies at the University of Kansas—concedes that the farm has been less than a commercial success. None of the founders, including a chemist and a social worker, knew very much about raising chickens. They just thought it would be a useful thing to do.

But Shubert figures that up is the only place to go. Coping with frustrations of supply and capital formation in one of the world's 25 poorest countries has taught self-reliance. Marjorie, once in the poultry business in Kansas City, has added expertise. There's talk of expansion and of opening a school for children of Tanzanian workers on the farm.

Simply surviving as a link between black Americans and Africa has brought a kind of success. About 650 black Americans visited the farm in six months last year. Some planning to live in Tanzania, use the farm as a half-year hostel until they find their own jobs and housing.

"People come here who have never done any work in their lives. They work hard and go away feeling good. They have made a positive contribution," Shubert said. "We are able to give them the ability to relax and to adjust to Africa."

Most black Americans in Tanzania keep their distance from the official U.S. community, although Ambassador Beverly Carter is black. Diplomats and fugitives disclaim any interest in each other.

Black Americans have been trickling into Tanzania since 1970, when President Julius Nyerere visited the United States and issued a call for skilled volunteers. Tanzanian sources say their government insists on rigorous screening to eliminate potential misfits.

"One of the biggest problems Africans have when they come to Tanzania is that most Tanzanians don't know what to make of us. They think we're spies," Shubert said. "They can't tell the difference between Africans coming in on their own small savings and usually with a commitment to the struggle, and those who came in here with the Peace Corps and set a different kind of image."

Fred Brooks, 27, a former Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee worker from Nashville, Tenn., runs the Dar es Salaam headquarters of Pan African Skills, said to be the biggest of the black American recruiting agencies. The agency, largely financed by Tanzania, helps black Americans over the first hurdles.

"Basically, there's no difference between black people in the southern United States and people here," Mr. Brooks said. "But a lot of Afro-Americans have been saving for 10 years to come to Africa. They've visualized what Africa is like. When they step off the plane, 98 percent of them are let down. They see all these Asians in control of the stores and all the Europeans walking around.

They see the class distinctions and initially there's a negative reaction."

"What the Afro-American must do is analyze not only where Africa is now but where she has come from. Then it becomes clear how vicious the colonial system was and how the people here are attempting to overcome those evils."

Back-to-Africa has not worked out as well in some other countries. Ugandan President Idi Amin told Rep. James E. Shubert, a black American, that he was disappointed in the results of the back-to-Africa movement. Amin said that he was disappointed in the results of the back-to-Africa movement.

Observers said Gen. Amin may have been misled by the flamboyant Mr. Innis was grabbing headlines during his stay in Uganda. They noted that some black American protesters who responded to Gen. Amin's call for help were harassed in Uganda and left disillusioned.

A diplomat estimated the number of black Americans in Tanzania at fewer than 100. Tanzania is a closed society. It is not possible for the blacks to make the same relationships they hoped for," he said.

"I don't think there is any viable back-to-Africa movement, just as



AMERICAN EMIGRANT—Shubert, formerly Leonard Harrison, who taught African studies at the University of Kansas, on a chicken farm just outside Dar es Salaam.

I don't think most Jews in America want to go back to Israel," said Rep. James E. Shubert, a black American, who is in Kenya.

Rep. James E. Shubert said the ties between American Jews and Israel could serve as a model for forming a much greater alliance between black Americans and their black brothers in the next 10 years.

Several hundred blacks from the United States, the Caribbean, Europe and Africa are expected to meet in Dar es Salaam in June on the back-to-Africa movement.

Dr. Somerville chose Kenya because he saw opportunities there and "wanted out of the rat race" in Chicago.

"I couldn't go any further in the States than being a black doctor. Here, I know the in-crowd. I have property in Mombasa and Nairobi. I'm very happy."

India's Gloom Deepens As Problems Multiply

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, India—India, a democracy in anguish, is immersed in a deepening economic and political crisis marked by inflation, self-questioning and drift.

Food shortages, corruption, radicalism, inflation, indecision, oil prices, the sluggish bureaucracy, the population spiral, declining income and lagging production have interlocked, creating a sense of gloom and cynicism.

What makes the crisis especially painful to critics as well as supporters of the government is that the nation, a genuine democracy—a rarity in Asia—and its myriad problems are in part a result of an open system that combines free-wheeling politics and government accountability with tough economic choices.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the dominant figure in the nation, concedes that India is facing a severe test but attributes the situation to forces beyond her control: increased oil costs, drought, labor and student tensions fueled by opposition parties, the rising expectations of tens of millions in a nation where 200 million earn less than \$40 a year.

But a chorus of opposition places the blame squarely upon Mrs. Gandhi. They say that the 66-year-old prime minister, in power since 1966, has failed to shape a coherent policy, has tolerated bungling and corruption to keep her party in firm power, has surrounded herself with "courtiers" and kept advisers and, perhaps most significantly, has been unable to articulate a realistic vision.

"The prime minister has no program, no world view, no grand design," E.G. Verghese, a former adviser to Mrs. Gandhi and now editor of the Hindustan Times, said in a recent attack on the government. "Benefit of a frame, she has merely reacted to events and failed to shape them."

"Not since independence has the country faced such a deep and all-pervasive crisis as it does today," he added. "There are visible signs of disintegration. The rot has spread so far and so deep that it will not be easy to restore credibility to the government."

Large-scale violence over food shortages and corruption in two Indian states—Gujarat, where 80 persons have been killed, and Bihar, with 28 deaths—has underlined the discontent.

his family lives on one meal every two days. A banker says: "It's more and more a soft society. People start working at 10:30 a.m. and leave in the middle of the afternoon. There's no dynamism, no sense of effort. It's flabby."

The central problem of India—poverty—remains unchecked and seems to be getting worse. For the third year out of four, per-capita income is expected to drop. Nearly 80 percent of the children are malnourished. Consumption of food, edible oil and cotton cloth has declined.

More than 70 percent of the people are illiterate. The educational system, which one critic says is "callously neglected," is turning out men and women for the unemployment rolls at an astonishing pace. More than 70 percent of the 140,000 doctors remain in the cities, and usually in the affluent districts, while 80 percent of the people are in rural areas.

Inflation is the worst on record here, and there has been a 50 percent increase in food prices in two years. This has jolted virtually all classes in a country where food costs may amount to 50 to 70 percent of a family budget.

Industry Stagnant

Industrial production is expected to show no growth this year. Coal output, providing 70 percent of industrial energy, is lagging because of sloppy management in the nationalized industry and railroad bottlenecks.

In turn, the railroads are deteriorating, and a threatened strike may cripple the nation. Steel production, vital to economic development, slipped badly last year, and some plants are working at 20 percent to 40 percent of capacity. Fertilizer plants, a key to food production, are operating at less than 60 percent of capacity, also because of inept management and shortages.

Food production, the most glaring problem, Minimum requirements are 106 to 110 million tons of grain a year. Mostly because of drought, production last year fell to 95 million tons. For the 1973-74 agricultural year, ending in June, the expectation is 102 million to 105 million tons, partly because of government policy that soared.

The government's decision to take over the distribution of wheat resulted in a booming black market, angry resentment among farmers and traders, and a breakdown in supplies. "Tamporing with food for the sake of socialist ideology is dangerous unless a government knows what it's getting into," an economist said. "This government didn't."

Last month the government scrapped the takeover.

Clearly India is suffering from some of the same ills as other countries. Only more so. Oil bills this year may account for 50 percent of export earnings, compared with 20 percent last year. The population of 880 million is increasing at 13 million a year and will probably reach a billion in less than 30 years.

But the economic torpor seems only symptomatic of deeper problems. Cynicism is rampant. The government's socialist slogans and calls for austerity are mocked in view of bribes and corruption, luxury construction and virtually open illegal contributions by businessmen to the Congress party.

Sense of Rot

"The general feeling is that something has gone very wrong somewhere," Rajni Kothari, a prominent political scientist, said. "A sense of rot—it is a commonly used word these days—is pervasive."

The capital's electricity and water supply break down with increasing frequency. A businessman slams down his phone and says it is an official of the government Congress party who is threatening him again with demerit unless a job, set aside for an "untouchable," is given to the politician's son. Wheat, sugar and milk are scarce, except at rising black-market prices.

A member of Parliament asks a cabinet minister about the Congress party's recent campaign funds, and the minister replies that it is no one's business. A woman, asked by an airline steward to give up her front-row seat to a government official, says: "Why should I? They're all corrupt."

A farmer in Orissa says that

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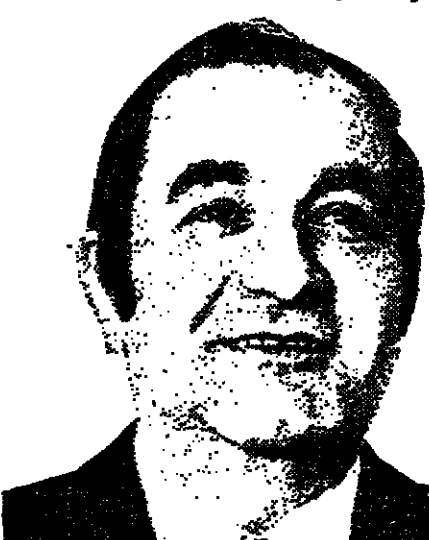
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Bang, Whimpers—and Cheers

A generation of gray and unspectacular authoritarianism has ended in Portugal, to popular cheers and dancing in the streets. And of course there is deep pondering on what the military coup will mean for Portugal itself, as new blood starts flowing through its political veins, stiff and shrunken with disuse, what the Portuguese example will mean for similar regimes—especially in neighboring Spain: what hope Gen. de Spínola's triumph holds out for the colonies in Africa. And there are no clear or easy answers to any of these questions.

There is almost no doubt that the intentions of the military leaders of Portugal are good, in terms of human liberty. All their pronouncements, all their early actions, are consistent with the assumption that in this case the armed forces have shattered an ossified civilian system of political control. What remains to be seen is which stable democratic institutions can be erected in the place of the fallen government; how released tensions can be guided into constructive channels; whether, as Gen. de Spínola has warned, he may have to use force to avert anarchy.

And on the aftermath of the coup much of the force of the Portuguese example will depend—and that force will be limited, in any case, by the peculiarities of the Portuguese case. For there can be little doubt that the political structure erected by Mr. Salazar, which survived the strains of the Spanish civil war and the even greater stresses of World War II and the disruption that followed them, fell under the prolonged wastage of a colonial war. And the degree to which Gen. de Spínola can substitute his

"political" solution for that war will doubtless determine the success of his revolution.

The political settlement the general has in mind is far from obvious. The French union which the Fourth Republic sought to substitute for older forms of colonialism was not enough, and the Fifth Republic came into being to grant independence to almost all the colonies. That Fifth Republic owed its existence, in very large part, to failures in Indochina and persistent warfare in Algeria—to much the same conditions that Gen. de Spínola denounced in the book that cost him his command and brought him into power.

Thus the chief moral, and the chief problem, of the Portuguese revolt, stems from colonialism. There is a certain historical irony in the fact that it was Portugal that led the way, half a millennium ago, in the vast expansion of Europe and European ways that was to make the world we know today, and that it is Portugal which is the last of the European countries to confront, at home, the revolution against that expansion which characterizes our modern era.

The old colonialism has been dying with a succession of bangs and whimpers; both are now being obscured by the sounds emerging from the emerging nations—which are finding that independence does not in itself insure either prosperity or individual freedom. The big bang in Lisbon, by the same token, does not imply that Portugal's problems either in the Iberian peninsula or in Africa have been solved. But at least there is the hope that realism will succeed political dogmatism, that popular will can find true expression. And that goes far to justify the flowers, the songs and the cheers in Portugal today.

Reward of Peace

The challenge to would-be peacemakers for the Middle East has long been one of making all sides see that they have more to gain through reaching a settlement than through military means. The moment is ripe for the United States to make a new case for this fundamental point; that is precisely the goal of President Nixon's 1975 foreign aid message.

Included for the first time since 1956 is substantial economic aid for Egypt, to the extent of \$250 million. Another \$207.5 million would continue the ongoing aid relationship with Jordan, and a special fund of \$100 million would be available for Syrian or Palestinian aid if the evolving diplomacy so justified. Israel would receive credits and sorely needed economic support of \$350 million beyond the emergency fund of \$2.2 billion granted last autumn.

In the case of Egypt, the salient point is not the amount of aid but the fact that improved relations make it possible at all. The particular uses to which the money would be put are constructive, not controversial. Specifically, these involve clearing the Suez Canal, buying farm and industrial goods and rebuilding the canal-side Egyptian cities ravaged during the late President Nasser's ill-conceived war of attrition. There is no provision for military support or arms credits.

The projects are precisely those which outside analysts long anticipated as signals of a desire by Cairo to shift away from the ruinous military option toward a search for peaceful coexistence. Even inside Israel, officials have repeatedly stated that reopening the canal and rebuilding the major cities—Port Said, Qantara, Ismailia and Suez—

could be the most effective disincentive to resumption of warfare.

The Aswan dam symbolized the years of Soviet influence in Egypt: now the revived and reconstructed canal cities could become monuments to United States support in the cause of Arab-Israeli peace. As Egypt's oil producing allies accumulate ever more reserves, Cairo's future dollar demands upon the United States will not be great; what is important now is to give President Sadat an immediate tangible sign of American support in the risky political course he has chosen.

Other elements in the President's \$5.13-billion foreign aid package deserve more skeptical scrutiny. The economic aid to Israel is considerably less than had been requested, and both Congress and the executive branch would do well to stay flexible in meeting America's long-standing interest in preserving Israel's economic and military strength. Unlike the Arabs, Israel has no other major source of investment and economic aid.

Far harder to justify will be the administration's proposed aid for Indochina—particularly \$750 million for South Vietnam, more than double the present level, on top of the \$1.4 billion in military aid already included in the Pentagon budget.

Foreign aid as an institution has fallen on hard times in Congress and the country. If some of the programs and policies of past years have been discredited in practice, the underlying task of dividing the wealth and productive capacity of the world most equitably among its peoples has scarcely begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dangerous Trifles

It could have been boredom more than any meaningful policy change that led U.S. representatives last week to accept a shabby and one-sided United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel in strident terms but dancing away from any similarly explicit condemnation of wanton Arab terrorism. The resolution is empty anyway. The Washington reasoning apparently went, so it was hardly worth fighting over. Such cynicism merely debases further UN usefulness.

ness as an instrument for peace in the Middle East.

Resolutions of the type passed Wednesday night admittedly contribute nothing to the serious diplomacy under way aimed at an Arab-Israeli settlement. The danger in what looks like an American cave-in, after years of abstaining from similarly unbalanced UN declarations, is that Israel will sense deepening isolation—not an auspicious condition for responsible negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lisbon Putsch

Centurions once again have taken arms in a serious national crisis to dismiss helpless or impotent politicians. But paradoxically, it was not the "leftist peril" that brought the army out of its barracks, as in Greece or in Chile not so long ago. An army, fondled and encouraged by a government which was running the nation to enable this

army to wage war in African "provinces," realized the inanity of its task. Its lucidity, at least on this point, will perhaps bring it, while opposing the colonial-war diehards, to propose some remedies that could end the political backwardness, economic bankruptcy and moral distress of a regime conceived to do without the people.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

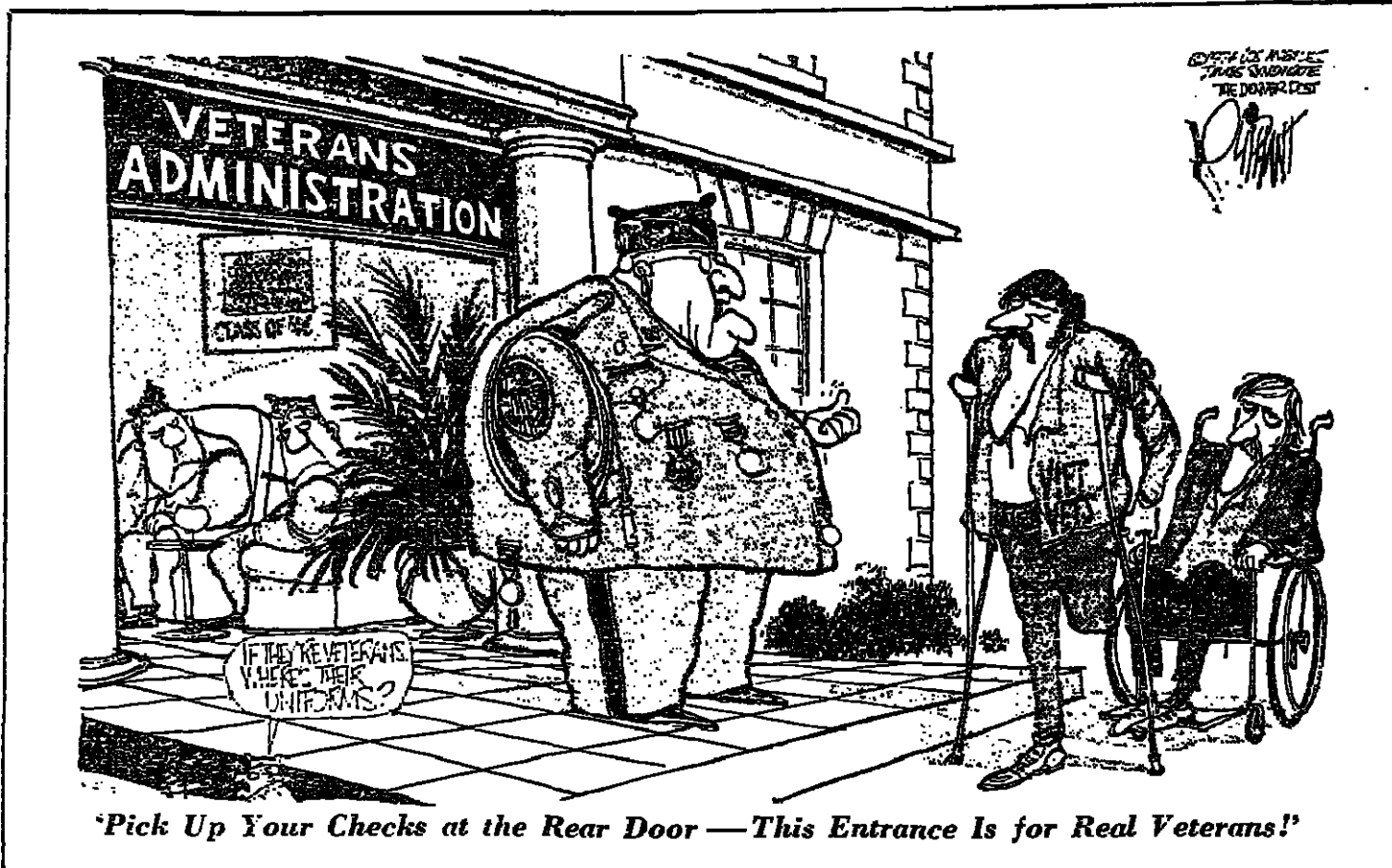
April 29, 1900

WASHINGTON—It is stated on the highest authority that under its instructions the Philippine Peace Commission will deal most leniently with the insurgents when convinced that it is their intention to cease fighting. The commission will not be technical or capricious regarding terms. It will be made plain that no grudges are laid up against them and that the leaders will not lose their property. Peace may finally be at hand.

Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1924

NEW YORK—Ty Cobb, 36, the battle-scarred veteran of many a diamond battle, showed yesterday that he is as limber as any of the young bloods of the league when he stole home for his second time this season thus enabling his Detroit Tigers to defeat the Chicago White Sox by a score of 4 to 3. In addition to his he got two hits in the game, thus bringing his batting average to an even .400.



'Pick Up Your Checks at the Rear Door—This Entrance Is for Real Veterans!'

The World vs. the Tyranny of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the perversities of history is that it refuses to adjust itself to the convenience of men or nations. It keeps asking the most critical questions at the most awkward times. It ought to know that President Nixon is preoccupied with Watergate and that everywhere there is now political disruption and a longing for quiet to sort things out, but it will not wait for a new political order.

In fact, the next three years are likely to be decisive on four fundamental questions:

1. Whether there will be peace or war between the Soviet Union and China.
2. Whether the race in strategic arms—particularly multiple nuclear warheads on intercontinental missiles—will get beyond control.
3. Whether there will be a new order or war in the Middle East, threatening the very existence of the state of Israel.
4. Whether Europe will move forward toward political union and a trusting partnership with the United States, or fall back into nationalism and encourage American isolationism.

Life, of course, has a way of going on regardless of the prophecies of calendar worshippers, but there is something very special about these coming three years.

The danger of war between Moscow and Peking is not a Sunday supplement nightmare. Nothing troubles Secretary of State Henry Kissinger more than this question, and presumably he has more reasons than anybody else here for worrying about it.

Danger Now

But right now is the dangerous time—not three years from now. By then China will have an offensive nuclear arsenal of its own, which the Soviet Union could not attack without risking nuclear retaliation by the Chinese.

By then, too, presumably political power in China will have passed from the old generation of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai to the not-so-old military and political leaders coming along. Anyway, China will be less vulnerable to attack by the end of 1978.

This same time frame applies to the arms race, and this is why Kissinger talks with such urgency and passion about it. Despite the present political weakness of Pres-

ident Nixon, even regardless of whether he is impeached or convicted, the process of building and deploying the hydra-headed nuclear monsters is going to go on. If there is no agreement to limit the production and dispersal of the MIRVs in the next year or so, there will be so many of them on both sides by 1977 that the only hope then will be to try to agree to destroy what has been produced at such enormous risk and cost. This is a much harder proposition.

The Mideast

Again in the Middle East, despite all the political confusion, there is now a better chance for a compromise peace than there is likely to be in the foreseeable future.

Kissinger has won the confidence of President Sadat and King Faisal. The domination of

Arab policy by the Soviet Union has been broken and the disunity of the Arab states, which always existed even during the last war, is now apparent.

Accordingly, the hope of an accommodation and maybe even of a tolerable peace exists now when Sadat and Faisal are willing to urge Syria to arrange a cease-fire along the Golan Heights and allow the larger peace talks to go on.

It is the worst time in many ways for the Israeli government and it is awkward for the U.S. government, but it is the only time we have right now and it looks better than any other prospect of the next three years. Finally, though the new French government is not yet elected, the new British government not yet in stride, and the West German government wracked by internal economic and even security

problems, it may be that these internal troubles will force the West Europeans to consider more seriously the dangers of disunity and the advantages of a political union.

Anyway, the combination of all these problems at this time obviously places on Henry Kissinger immense responsibilities. He is fighting not only political weakness at home and abroad but time, which he fears is carrying events beyond rational management.

That is why he is so irritated with Sen. Jackson and others who seem to think that if Kissinger cannot solve all these problems now with great splashy agreements, the next U.S. administration will be able to do so.

"But they will be different problems by then," Kissinger says, "and far more difficult to control."

The Price of War and Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

SUEZ, Egypt.—The dazzling success of U.S.-Egyptian policy during the past six months excites Washington and its new friend, President Anwar Sadat, to popular disillusionment in this part of the world and to Soviet retribution unless diplomatic achievements are rapidly followed up by economic support.

Yet there is no guarantee that enough of this will be coming. As has been carefully explained to Cairo, the U.S. Congress has entered a period of shrinking interest in all aspects of foreign aid. Moreover, it is obsessed with the sordid Watergate drama. The mere fact that Sadat takes no pains to hide his admiration for President Nixon does not widely endear him to an American legislative majority.

Cautious Pledges

To all this must be added the latter's heritage of sympathy with and support for Israel and the certainty that Congress has no intention of helping Egypt if it is at the cost of commitments to the Jewish state. Nor is Sadat well known in America; his advertised admiration for Secretary of State Kissinger has not brought him automatic backing.

Kissinger, who is due back in

Egypt this week, is keenly aware of these factors and has taken pains never to pledge more to Sadat than he was confident he could deliver. For the rest, where he saw eye-to-eye with Egypt, he merely promised to try and get congressional endorsement.

This makes future realities hard to assess. There is already a food shortage in Egypt and the economy falters. There is an urgent need for building materials. And Sadat has taken the gamble of publicly promising to reduce military reliance on Soviet weapons. That ultimately means he will have to purchase considerable equipment from the U.S.A. Where will the money come from?

I talked here with Osman Ahmed Osman, minister of reconstruction. He is in charge of a program he reckons will cost \$10 billion over a five-year period to put the ruined cities along the canal and in the Sinai Peninsula back on their feet while developing a new agricultural and industrial infrastructure.

The scale of this plan is indicated when one remembers that Nasser's Aswan high dam cost only one-tenth as much. And this country, whose economy has been deeply wounded by years of intermittent warfare, is going to

have to raise even more than the reconstruction fund Osman envisions in order to rebuild its armed forces on a non-Soviet basis.

Osman, a man of great energy and self-confidence, doesn't seem fazed by this August task. He says his program is postulated on raising the needed financing from three equal contributions: Egypt, friendly Arab states, and from foreign capital. In the last category he mentioned America, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Greece, Sweden.

The minister says foreign groups are clamoring to invest in his projected five consortiums because they know there are large potential profits here based on cheap labor supplies and guaranteed investments. He claims he has already assembled about \$500 million to begin the five-year reconstruction.

The United States, as a government, evidently thinks on a much smaller scale. The \$250 million requested of Congress by Nixon represents only the urgently needed amount for initial loan and credit pledges to Egypt. But this, it is emphasized, is absolutely essential and the words "urgent" and "essential" are underscored. Will Congress pass the necessary enabling bills?

In the long run, of course, the sum required if Uncle Sam is to help Egypt to its feet is immensely greater than anything the administration is likely even to whisper these days. But, if the price of diplomatic victory in this area is vast, so is the political and strategic implication of that victory.

Moreover, if America and the friends it can rally should in the end fail to produce the goods, the result will be disaster for Sadat, a probable new Arab-Israeli war, resurgence of Russian influence in the Arab world with all its ill, and a return of Soviet naval ascendancy to the east Mediterranean. How much is it worth to the American people to prevent this?

The question should be presented to them in precisely such terms with no effort to gloss over realities. Boiled to its essence, it can be stated as: What is the probable cost of peace in this area, a peace in which U.S. interests (and incidentally Israel's) may be expected to flourish? And what is the probable cost of war?

UN Should Take Misery Seriously

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The special session of the United Nations General Assembly is making more out of a sense of editorial obligation than because it is engaged in newsworthy activity. What it is doing is complaining about the wretchedness of this earth, which alas, is not new. What we hear is that all over the world there is great misery. Particular attention attaches at the moment to Central Africa, where drought has parched the earth, and reduced a near-starvation diet for millions to the level of starvation. The inevitable comparisons are made. The common laborer in the industrial parts of the world is paid one-twentieth what he is paid in the industrial countries, and the life expectancy is a mere 30 years. So what can be done about it?

Let us, for the sake of the exercise, approach the problem as if we were intellectual robots, uninformed by any culturally acquired sense of restraint.

Well, one solution would be a very sharp reduction in population. This could be achieved, remember, it is the scientific robot whose mouth is moving now—by infanticide. The scientists would figure out how sharply the population must be reduced, and then decree the age up to which infants should be eliminated. That would achieve the desired effect.

Another solution? Well, you could redistribute the wealth. For instance, you could take every family in America whose income is above \$8,000, confiscate the whole of the surplus, and put it at the disposal of the United Nations for distribution to other countries in the world with lower living standards. The robot who mentions this as a theoretical possibility is, to be sure, not trained to ponder such questions as what happens after the first year to the productivity of the American worker, nor such subtleties as how many American workers would you need to slaughter in order to accomplish this objective.

Now these "solutions" suggest the theoretical parameters of the argument: either reduce the number who suffer so as to improve the ratio of goods available to persons needing them; or require redistribution on a planetary scale.

Neither is a) thinkable; or b) practicable.

Which requires us to ponder less dramatic approaches. It is suggested by some members of the United Nations that the rich nations should simply agree to pay more for the products of the poor nations. This lacks the sound of the robot-solution. But examining the question closely, what does it mean? Let us take, say, coffee. Let us suppose that the American grocery chain with its own brand of coffee sets out to buy 10 million pounds. Let us say there are six coffee producing states. The buyer will ask for bids. At this point the coffee producing states will compete with each other for the business; or they will conspire together to charge a sum not less than X, in an attempt to force up, by oligopolist pressure, the price of coffee.

Now if the coffee were off, the buyer would capitulate and pass along the increase to the consumer. But coffee isn't off, for which the demand is relatively inflexible; so that the buyer, at the end of the year, finds he has several million pounds of unsold coffee in his stalls, and reduces his order the next year. And coffee workers lose their jobs.

That is how it works, yet these economic axioms obviously do not inform the rhetoric of the United Nations orators. It is left only to examine that which is so unworkable that not even the baby-killing robot is capable of saving it. Namely, that productivity, along with population restraint, is the key. And that productivity, however you look at it, is the great historical contribution of a stable government, in culture where the work ethic is strong.

If the question of social-ism, human misery would lessen. If Chad would pause from denouncing South Africa for long enough to invite South African technicians and South African capital to Chad, the economic situation would improve. Military is so acute, the UN should take it seriously.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1974

Page 9

Eurobonds

Investment in Bonds Discouraged
By Inflation, High Interest Rates

By William Ellington

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Too much inflation, high short-term interest rates and weakness of the dollar are continuing to discourage investment in Euro-dollar bonds, but so far investors have been equally reluctant to sell, presumably because of the losses involved.

In the last five weeks, the average yield to maturity of 30 high-grade Euro-dollar bonds, as calculated midweek by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, has varied between 9.32 percent and 9.55 percent. The volume of new Euro-dollar issues in the last five weeks has declined to a revised figure of \$30 million, compared with \$127.5 million in the preceding five weeks.

Underwriters have been looking for ways of attracting investors for new issues without raising coupon rates to record high levels.

First Chicago, Ltd., is working on a bond issue for Banque Paribas d'Algerie, denominated in dollars with a currency option for payment of interest and principal in Algerian dinars.

Nikko Securities, Ltd., is managing a \$10-million convertible issue for Sial Co. Ltd. This 15-year issue is expected to carry a semi-annual coupon rate of 7.5 percent, which matches the record-high coupon rate for a Japanese Euro-dollar convertible.

The conversion premium is expected to be a relatively low 5 percent.

Rywood Products, Ltd., is Japan's largest plywood producer and is one of the nation's biggest manufacturers of prefabricated houses. According to Rywood, it is expected to benefit from 105.33.

The Bondtrade index for long-term straight Euro-dollar bonds fell 0.58 to 88.92 for the week as a whole, while Bondtrade's convertible index dropped 2.40 to 105.33.

In trading in seasoned bonds last week, prices tended to drift lower, particularly after the U.S. discount rate was raised a half point to a record 8 percent at midweek.

The Bondtrade index for long-term straight Euro-dollar bonds fell 0.58 to 88.92 for the week as a whole, while Bondtrade's convertible index dropped 2.40 to 105.33.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	April 19	Latest Week	April 19	Latest Week	1973
Commodity Index	221.4	221.4	221.4	221.4	221.4
Currency in circ.	\$72,310,000	\$72,310,000	\$72,310,000	\$72,310,000	\$72,310,000
Total loans	\$124,240,000	\$124,240,000	\$124,240,000	\$124,240,000	\$124,240,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,855,000	2,855,000	2,855,000	2,855,000	2,855,000
Auto prod.	171,287	171,287	171,287	171,287	171,287
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,055,000	9,055,000	9,055,000	9,055,000	9,055,000
Freight car lops	2,654,000	2,654,000	2,654,000	2,654,000	2,654,000
Electric power, kw-hr	33,280,000	33,280,000	33,280,000	33,280,000	33,280,000
Business failures	184	184	184	184	184

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, credit cards, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	March	April	1973
Employed	85,825,000	85,825,000	85,825,000
Unemployed	5,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000
Industrial prod.	122.8	122.8	122.8
Personal income	\$1,099,500,000	\$1,099,500,000	\$1,099,500,000
Money supply	\$274,000,000	\$274,000,000	\$274,000,000
Cash in circ.	141.1	141.1	141.1
Govt. contracts	167	167	167

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Corp.

R- Revised.

At the end of the week, short-term Euro-dollar interest rates stood at the year's peak, with three-months offered at 11.63 percent and six-months at 11.64 percent, up from 10.5 percent for both maturities a week earlier.

In contrast, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's average yield calculation for 30 high-grade Euro-dollar bonds was only 9.33 percent at midweek, indicating that

there was no incentive for investors to buy long-term bonds.

The combined Euro-dollar settlement volume of Euro-dollar and Cedit rose to \$2.81 billion last week from \$2.05 billion the week before.

However, over the last five weeks, the combined settlement volume declined to about \$1.6 billion from about \$1.85 billion in the preceding five weeks.

The Economic Scene
Congress Threatens Fight on Inflation Policy

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—

Another classic confrontation may be erupting between Congress and an incumbent administration over national economic policies in this era of high inflation and increasing unemployment—or it may all turn out to be no more than political maneuvering aimed to the November elections.

The potential clash, which has been simmering for some months with the growth of public fears over the intolerable level of prices, burst into the open last week when a large number of Senate Democrats indicated that they favored a last-minute reprieve for some form of the economic-control program, scheduled to expire completely tomorrow.

At the same time, more vocal support for a tax reduction was forthcoming from some legislators.

Both proposals seem highly undesirable in the present atmosphere and probably are doomed to defeat, although anything can happen when tensions run as high as they are now over the unrelenting upward march of prices.

For various reasons, wage-price controls have not been working, especially since the shift to Phase-3 in January, 1973, and ought to be scuttled so that the free market can operate again without the restrictive harness that has exacerbated supply problems—some of the roots of the present horrendous double-digit inflation trend.

The proposal for a tax cut should also be scrapped quickly to the inactive floor because it is precisely the wrong medicine for an inflation-ridden economy at this time. It would only serve to intensify the inflation problem without according any real bene-

fits for the hard-pressed American public.

While a tax cut may seem enticing on humane grounds to provide financial relief chiefly for the low-income group, it would really be a cruel illusion.

It would tend to create bigger deficits in the federal budget than now envisaged and reinforce the inflationary pressures in the economy that took so much out of everyone's pocketbook.

Even if a tax reduction were appropriate, it probably would be some time before it could weed

its way through the legislative mill and would arrive at the scene when, hopefully, the economy is on an upward path again and inflation is receding from its current elevated level.

In the judgment of most economists, a reversal of current economic trends should be underway soon, certainly during the second half of this year—albeit slowly.

Their optimism for an imminent turnaround is based on many factors: the end of the Arab oil embargo, fewer short-

ages of agricultural products and other materials, the better strength of overall consumer demand, the capital-spending boom by business and a diminished inflationary effect from the dollar devaluations in the last three years.

Inadequate Supplies

The economy has not been suffering from lack of demand but rather from inadequate supplies. The latter situation seems well on the road to significant improvement and should not be complicated by a new injection of stimulus from the tax area that would tend to raise demand for so many goods.

Moreover, it should be noted that about \$5 billion of potential additional consumer spending is being pumped into the economy at the moment with refunds to the public from the overvalued stock last year.

The principal objective of national economic policy should be control of inflation. It has become a pernicious disease that threatens the stability of our important thrust institutions, many lines of business, our whole financial system and the economic well-being of everyone.

What is clearly needed now is a firm reborn on monetary growth by the Federal Reserve and on spending by the government.

This is apparently the only real solution—the classical one—that has been stressed in many periods of inflation, but it never seems to be applied long enough, or vigorously enough to allow it to work.

It is also imperative that the nation have the benefit of better leadership from the business world in the way of moderate price increases when controls die. And from labor in its wage demands. The economy hobbled

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—

Rising interest rates played havoc with the New York Stock Exchange last week. Prices dropped sharply in more active trading.

The weakest issues last week were the blue-chip and glamour stocks, with many dropping to 1974 lows. The market's decline was widespread, with many issues losing 2 points or more.

Reflecting the selling pressure, the Dow-Jones industrial average ended the week down 25.26 points at 824.64.

Prices finished lower Monday and then deepened their losses during the next three sessions. On Friday, prices advanced in a technical recovery.

As in previous weeks, climbing short-term interest rates were mainly responsible for depressing prices last week. Questions began to slide Monday when the First National Bank of Chicago raised its prime interest rate to 10.4 percent from 10.1 percent. The prime rate is the interest banks charge their most credit-worthy corporate borrowers.

After the market closed Monday, Franklin National Bank lifted its prime rate to 10.1 percent from 10.1 percent.

The following day selling pressure intensified as a number of California banks joined in raising their prime rates to 10.1 percent from 10.1 percent. On Thursday, Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta raised its prime rate for new loans and renewals to 10.3 percent. On Friday, Franklin increased its prime rate to a record 11 percent.

Contributing to the market's decline last week was the move by the Federal Reserve Board late Wednesday in increasing the discount rate to 8 percent from 7.5 percent.

Over-Counter Market

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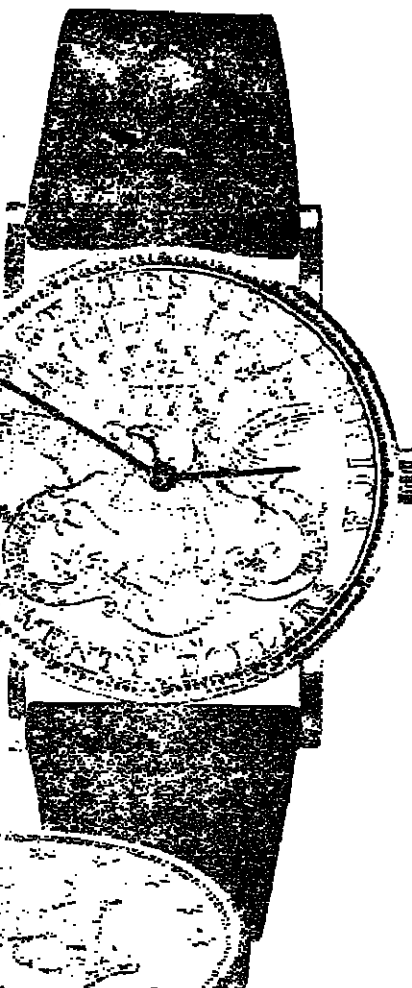
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Congress Fight Seen on Inflation Policy

(Continued From Page 9)

by lower production, higher costs and the biggest decline in worker productivity during the first quarter of this year since 1947, desperately needs to avoid further cost-push pressures.

The Fed, of course, has a particularly difficult role to fill. It must keep money tight but not be so terribly restrictive that it pushes interest rates significantly higher and thus aborts the economic recovery that most economists are anticipating for the second half of this year.

It was certainly clear last week that the Fed intends to be tough. Arthur Burns, its chairman, indicated an iron-willed determination to come to grips with the inflation problem at a news conference last Monday. Then the Federal Reserve Bank let it be known that it will roll over its bills at the average price that the market itself sets instead of actively submitting its bid. Then, on Wednesday, it pushed

the discount rate up one half of a point to a record high of 8 percent.

Those three developments attest to the Fed's willingness to take still-higher interest rates in the effort to dampen inflation. Meanwhile, the prime bank rates and other interest rates have been rising to new peaks. Too. How much further will they all go? And how long will the Fed tolerate rising rates and run the risk of so much turmoil in the financial markets, housing and industry in general?

The Fed's role must be accompanied—and helped—by restraint on spending by the government.

Although the Nixon administration remains confident that the federal budget deficit in the year ending June 30 will be held down close to the \$4.68 billion estimated earlier, some other analysts are skeptical. They believe the red ink will turn out to be somewhat greater in the current fiscal year and in the

next one beginning July 1. The predicted deficit for the 1975 fiscal year had been \$9.4 billion.

After the first nine months of the current fiscal year, the Treasury's deficit stood at more than \$13 billion, but officials are hopeful that tax collections this month and in June will lower the deficit closer to the original estimate. That could turn out to be excessively optimistic if the economy does not soon develop considerably more bounce.

Should a tax reduction be voted any time during the next 14 months, the budget situation could be changed considerably, producing a bigger deficit and injecting additional stimulus into the economy.

The present frightening and ominously threatening inflation course must be changed promptly and resolutely, lest it lead to tragic consequences. And that can only be accomplished through unrelaxed discipline on spending and monetary matters in Congress, within the administration and at the Federal Reserve. The nation can ill afford political solutions to its huge economic problems.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended, April 26, 1974	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Consolidated	1,311,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+3/4
AmTran	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4

American Exchange

Week Ended, April 26, 1974	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AmTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AmTelTel	1,311,000	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4

FCE Quotations

April 29, 1974	1974	1973
AmTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2
AmTelTel	17 1/2	17 1/2

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INDEXCHANGE

CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.

Société Anonyme
Registered office: 37, rue Notre-Dame Luxembourg
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8455

Meets. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 17th, 1974 at 10.30 a.m. at the registered office.

Agenda

Decision to renew the decision to increase the authorized capital of the fund up to 10 million US dollars by the issuance of shares with a par value 1 US dollar each and an issuance premium which together will reflect the current market value of such shares, as approved by the shareholders on May 16, 1969 for the part of capital not yet issued and to extend such authorization until May 16, 1979.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a majority of two-thirds of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting a certificate of deposit which has been or will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg or all offices of Credito Italiano Italy, 5 days prior to the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid or presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the company at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg or Credito Italiano Italy, 5 days prior to the meeting.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

The Board of Directors

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Wobaco Holding Company S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT 1973

"The year provided an opportunity for expansion of the Wobaco Group of companies into new areas of activities and into Europe. Strongly supported by its member Banks, record levels of deposits, loans, capital and earnings were achieved. Our Luxembourg Bank and Jersey Trust Company are operational, initial results being encouraging. Plans are now well under way to expand the Group's capacity to provide complete investment and merchant banking services. Continued Group emphasis will be placed on term lending, investment banking and international trust services."

Tom B. Coughran
Chairman

R. D. H. Wilmer
President

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Bank of America	Toronto Dominion Bank
Banco de Santander	Bank of Montreal
Banco Nacional de Paris	Commerzbank A.G.
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
F. van Lanschot Bankiers	
OPERATING COMPANIES	
World Banking Corporation Ltd.	World Banking Corporation S.A.
P.O. Box N-100	Case Postal 320
Nassau, Bahamas	22-24 Boulevard Royal
World Banking & Trust Corporation (Cayman) Limited	Luxembourg
P.O. Box 661	Wobaco Trust (Jersey) Ltd.
Grand Cayman, B.W.I.	P.O. Box 120
Privaco Trust Services S.A.	Jersey, Channel Islands
14 Rue de Hollande	Wobaco Trust Limited
1204 Geneva Switzerland	P.O. Box N-9100
(In equal partnership with Banque Privée S.A. of Geneva)	Nassau, Bahamas

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

(Expressed in United States dollars)	\$ U.S.
Capital Funds*	19,500,072
Deposits	446,760,505
Acceptances on behalf of customers	1,140,045
Other liabilities	16,031,686
Balances with bankers and money at call	155,675,793
Loans	308,321,622
Customers liabilities on acceptances	1,140,045
Other assets	18,294,848
	488,452,308

*In addition World Banking Corporation Ltd. has subscribed for all paid share outstanding which are subject to call at any time in the amount of \$3,000,000. Such shares are held by the Shareholder Banks in the same proportion as their hold shares in Wobaco Holding Company S.A.

A copy of the Annual Report & Accounts can be obtained from the Representative Offices of World Banking Corporation Limited
London 49-51 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9HB
New York 25 Broad Street, New York 10004

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

U.S. \$ 1,500,000,000

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AGENT

SOCIETE GENERALE

هكذا من الأصل

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

Condensed Statement of Condition of the Bank and its Special Credit Sections as of December 31, 1973

ASSETS

	(in U.S. \$)
Cash and due from Banks	3,995,542,433
Government and other Securities	3,214,443,301
Loans, Discounts and Correspondents	1,544,781,382
Other Assets	1,175,320,797
Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	76,017,124
Prepaid Expenses, etc.	76,017,124
	22,654,098,324
Customers' Liabilities for Guarantees, Acceptances, etc.	1,748,858,513
Debtors for Forward Foreign Exchange Transactions	3,291,531,390
Forward Foreign Exchange Bought	3,134,987,214
	36,981,457,445
Securities on Deposit	6,651,592,912
Securities deposited with Third Parties	3,457,297,863
	41,090,267,481

LIABILITIES

Capital and Surplus	405,954,257
Amortization of Investments, Premiums, etc.	199,227,905
Deposits, Bonds in circulation, etc.	16,912,677,366
Other Liabilities	2,165,491,948
Net Profit	33,047,128
	22,654,098,324
Guarantees, Acceptances, Confirmed Letters of Credit, etc.	1,748,858,513
Forward Foreign Exchange Sold	3,291,531,390
Creditors for Forward Foreign Exchange Transactions	3,134,987,214
	36,981,457,445
Depositors of Securities	6,651,592,912
Deposits of Securities with Third Parties	3,457,297,863
	41,090,267,481

* Evaluated at the Italian Lire amounts converted at the year-end official rate of exchange.

** Of which 6,579,739 due by capital subscribers.

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Sports

Waldrop Beats 4-Minute Mile at Penn Relays

By Neil Amdur



Tony Waldrop

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—Tony Waldrop set a new sub-four-minute mile record at the University of Oregon's Hayward Field.

Before a roaring Penn Relays crowd of 37,110, under perfect racing conditions, the 21-year-old North Carolina center out-kicked Dr. Jim Rynn of Pennsylvania with a 54-second final lap.

Pikes, however, was rewarded for his determination and patience and finished second in 3:58.

Three other runners, Ray Smedley, a British Commonwealth 13.5-mile, Karl Thompson, a former Penn mile, and Wilson Waldrop, a Kenyan who won the Penn-Pace 3:59.1, also beat the four-minute mark.

It was the eighth consecutive sub-four-minute mile for Waldrop. His first race, the year had been indoors, including a world indoor record of 3:55 in San Diego.

A fast pace, under 7-degree weather and Franklin Field's fast track provides the background for Waldrop's first outdoor mile of the season. The Columbia, N.C. "country boy" is heading Jim Rynn's world record of 3:51.

Twilight Meet

EUGENE, Ore., April 28 (UPI)—Distance ace Steve Prefontaine set two American marks in the same race yesterday at a 100-

Run of the Twilight Track Meet at the University of Oregon's Hayward Field.

Prefontaine ran 26.6 in the six-mile to defeat his old American record of 25.43 set in 1973 in Ebersfield, Calif. His 10,000-meter time of 27:45.6 broke the American mark of 27:51.4 held by Frank Shorter.

Paul Gray, Oregon, won the mile in the time of 3:58.1, beating teammate Mark Fog who ran 3:56.5. The second through ninth runners all set personal records.

In the decathlon, Jeff Bandwiler, Oregon Track Club, ran a 4:21.6 1,500 meters to come from behind and win over Craig Bringham of Oregon, 1,307 to 1,226.

Drake Relays

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28 (UPI)—University of Illinois freshman, Charles Ehmke, a native of Nigeria, unseated the nation's best triple jump of the season yesterday to capture a title at the 65th annual Drake Relays.

Ehmke's leap was 55.21 ft, nearly a foot and a half better than the old Drake record of 52.7 by Barry McClure of Illinois. Tennessee State last year. The slender Ehmke had earlier won the Big-Ten indoor triple jump, and was second in the NCAA in-



Ben Jipcho

Jipcho First In Pro Track Mile Classic

EL PASO, Texas, April 28 (UPI)—Kenyan Ben Jipcho outran Dave Wottle and Chuck Labont over the last 300 yards yesterday in the mile run of the El Paso Pro Track Classic to finish in 4:02.3. Jim Rynn dropped out after two laps.

Rynn had been expected to make it a tough race, but he suffered a slight leg injury, slowed and stepped off the track as Jipcho began to pick up the pace at the half-mile point.

Fred Williamson, Bob Seaton and Steve Smith continued their assault on a world pole vault record late in the day amid increasing winds. All easily surpassed the 18-foot mark. The record set in 1972 at El Paso is 18-5 1/2.

Jipcho and the other two pulled away from the field after the three-quarter mark and Wottle challenged from there as they entered the sprint.

John Carlos swept the 100 and 200-yard dashes to earn the most outstanding performer award. Carlos won the 100 in 9.3 and returned to notch the best mark in the world this year with a 20.4 in the 200.

More Sports News
On Page 15

Gardinier Big River, Inc.

a subsidiary of

SOPAG International

has acquired the fertilizer operations of

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company

This transaction was initiated by

First Washington Securities Corporation

The wholly-owned investment banking subsidiary of

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Slough Estates. Profits up to £3.99 million

Overseas contribution increased.
Group well financed for further growth home and abroad.

Extracts from the 1973 Annual Report

	December 31st 1973	December 31st 1972
Profit before tax	£3,993,000*	£3,372,000*
Group rental income (home)	£3,934,000	£3,564,000
Group rental income (overseas)	£1,325,000	£952,000
Gross dividend per share for the year	2.293p	2.184p

*Due to changes in accounting policy these figures are not strictly comparable.

Home Despite the restrictions imposed by the rent freeze, the 1973 rental income increased and the demand for factories and warehouses on all nine estates has continued at a very high level. During the year the company acquired a total of 38 acres for development at Aberdeen, Chester and Weston-super-Mare.

Overseas Rentals have been further increased during the year and now amount to 25% of the group's total. The Canadian company has been the star performer with a 44% increase in pre-tax profits to \$1,052,000. Two sites totalling 48 acres were acquired in Chicago and the company plans to have 250,000 sq ft of industrial space ready to let by this coming October.

Future The Board anticipates that despite current difficulties, the 1973 profit level will be at least maintained in the current year.

During the year the Group acquired a total of 100 acres for industrial development at home and overseas and £54 million has been allocated to the development programme.

1973 Annual Reports now available from The Secretary.



Slough Estates Ltd.

Bedford Avenue, Slough, Berks, SL1 4RJ, England. Tel: Slough 20303

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Aden (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Ghana (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Nigeria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Algeria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Great Britain (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Norway (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Africa French	172.00	86.00	43.00	Greece (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Pakistan (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Community (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Hong Kong (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Philippines (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Africa South (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	India (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Poland (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Algeria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Indonesia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Portugal (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Australia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Iran, Iraq (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Romania (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Austria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Ireland (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Russia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Israel (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Belgium (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Italy	172.00	86.00	43.00	Sierra Leone (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Burma (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Japan, Korea (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	South Africa (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Bulgaria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Kuwait (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Spain (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Cambodia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Lebanon (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Sweden (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Canada (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Liberia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Switzerland (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Cayman (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Libya (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Thailand (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
China (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Luxembourg (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Tunisia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Congo Kinshasa (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Madagascar (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Turkey (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Cyprus (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Malaysia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	U.A.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Mexico (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Denmark (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Morocco (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Ethiopia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Nepal (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Vietnam, South (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Finland (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Netherlands	172.00	86.00	43.00	Yugoslavia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
France	172.00	86.00	43.00								

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Lauda Leads Ferrari's Return to the Top

By Bernard Kirsch

MADRID, April 28 (UPI)—The Ferrari cars, which have slowly been going around in circles the past two years, were given a few quick adjustments today and won the Grand Prix of Spain. It was the team's second grand prix victory and the first for Austrian Niki Lauda.

Lauda became the fourth driver in this season's four races to win at his home team's home track, the Spanish Grand Prix. He was second in the drivers' standings with 15 points. Lauda has 15.

Finishing third in this race in which every car made a pit stop was former world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil in a Texaco-Marlboro Ford. He was second in the drivers' standings with 10 points. Lauda has 15.

A change in weather caused the formula-one machines, their mechanics and their drivers to go scurrying around the pits. First, an all-night rain, which continued all day, caused the officials to shorten the event from 90 laps of slightly more than two miles each to a two-hour race. The mechanics had to exchange the fast tires, used during practice, for heavy-headed rain tires, and to adjust the cars' suspension for a slower race.

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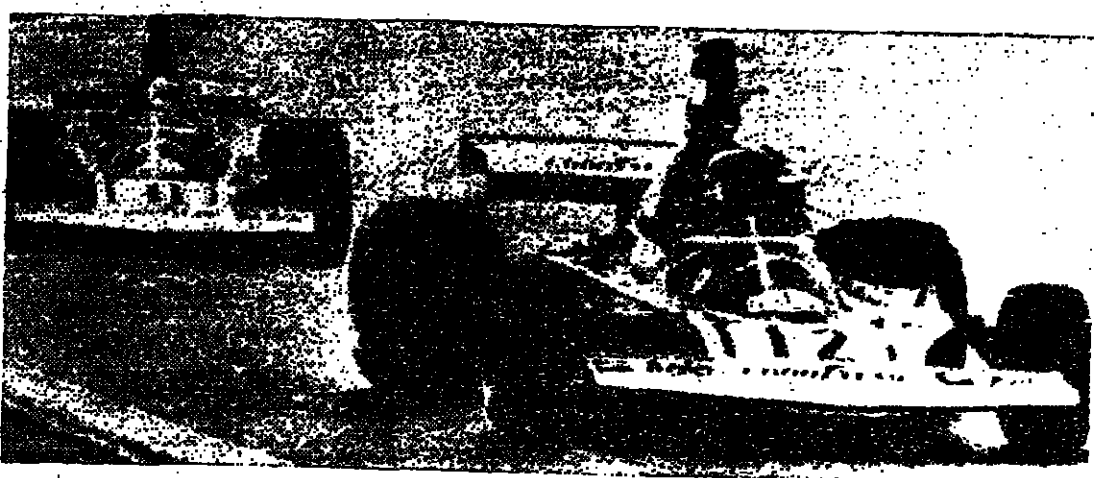
Lauda developed engine trouble and almost immediately regained it from the Lotus of Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and Belgium's Jackie Ickx. Soon the

Lauda finished 84 laps in two hours, 29.57 seconds—36 seconds ahead of Regazzoni and at least a lap ahead of the rest of the field.

Seventeen of the starters were running at the end. One when was not had slipped into one of the few areas around the track which was not heavily populated. Italian Arturo Merzario lost control of his Iso-Marlboro, which did a 360-degree flip over a railing. When the car landed on its wheels, Merzario stepped out and was injured. Four spectators were taken to a hospital, but were not seriously injured.

Another nonfinisher was the Brabham driven by Rikkyo Gordon. He was in the lead when he was hit by a fan. He was taken to a hospital, but was not seriously injured.

Lauda said that he had no different moments in the race. He said that at the end of the race he was just driving around. He said he adjusted himself to the change of conditions and he changed his crew for the quick-change wizardry which established Ferrari as the car to beat this season and Lauda as the up-and-coming star.



Niki Lauda leads during Spain's Grand Prix with teammate Clay Regazzoni second.

Charles Is Pacing a Tight Pack in Golf Classic

By Leonard Koppett

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 28 (UPI)—The field, and those tough last three holes on the La Costa Country Club course, caught up with Brian "Buddy" Allen yesterday and set the stage for a stampede-like finish in the 22nd annual Tournament of Champions.

Bob Charles, the left-hander from New Zealand, emerged as the 54-hole leader in the \$200,000 tournament restricted to winners of other tournaments in the last 12 months. His 67 yesterday gave him 209, seven under par.

Allen, a 29-year-old whose golfing credentials were far less impressive than those of the other leaders, would up one stroke behind at 210, after starting the day with a four-stroke lead over Miller Barber and Gene Littler.

But Hubert Green (whose 66 was the best score yesterday), John Mahaffey and Johnny Miller were right behind at 211. And Jack Nicklaus, Billy Casper and Bruce Crampton were tied at 212—all in excellent position for the showdown and the \$40,000 first prize.

Barber, who played with Allen

yesterday, took a 74 for 212. Littler, running into a triple-bogey 7 on the fifth hole, posted a 75 and was tied with Hale Irwin, Jerry Heard and John Schroeder at 214.

That put more than half of the 25 contestants within five strokes of the lead going into the final round. A startling development in the other direction was the fact that Lee Trevino was bringing up the rear, six strokes behind the next-to-last place. Shooting 75 yesterday after a 75 and 78, Trevino was at 228 and in no mood to explain what was happening.

Allen, who has spoken all week of how difficult the last three holes are for him, was holding his own until he got there yesterday. They are long holes facing into a prevailing wind off the Pacific Ocean, two miles away, with a water hazard alongside the 17th.

In shooting a 66 Thursday, Allen picked up six strokes on par on the first 15 holes, then parted the last three. In Friday's 59, he was four-under for the first 15, bogeyed the 16th and parred the other two.

Yesterday, he played each of

the first 14 holes in par, but bogeyed the 15th (which he had birdied the first day). That reduced his lead to one stroke, because Charles had just completed his round. On the 16th, Allen's 10-foot putt for a par

stopped just short of the cup, and he fell back into a tie. On the 17th, he had to make an eagle-fool to avoid a double bogey. He merged one stroke back and started there by getting a par four on the 18th.

San Francisco, April 28 (UPI)—Dave Schneck, whose poor play cost New York four runs yesterday, drove in four runs today with a pair of two-run homers and Jon Matlack pitched a four-hitter in leading the Mets to a 6-0 victory over the San Francisco Giants in the first game of a doubleheader.

Schneck hit both his homers off starter Tom Bradley, who suffered his third loss in five decisions. Ken Rudolph got three of the San Francisco hits off Matlack, two of them infield taps. Matlack struck out only three batters but didn't walk any as he recorded his second victory in three decisions.

Schneck's first homer came in the second after a walk to John Milner and he hit his second in the fourth following a double by Rusty Staub.

Cubs 4, Braves 3
At Atlanta, veteran Billy Williams hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to give Chicago a 4-3 victory over the Braves.

Atlanta shortstop Craig Robinson, who drove in all three of the Braves' runs, opened the door for Williams when he committed his second error of the game on a grounder by Bill Madlock, and Williams took advantage of the situation by slugging his third homer of the season more than

400 feet over the right-centerfield fence.

Manchester United Falls



Terry Mancini of Queens Park Rangers jumps above Leeds United's Peter Lorimer in Saturday's match.

League champion Leeds won, 1-0.

Manchester United will go to the second division with Southampton and Norwich City—a division in which United last played 26 years ago.

Two minutes after Law's goal, fans swarmed across the field and then a fire started behind Manchester City.

The fans poured over the fence again by the thousands, and the game was abandoned.

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Angry soccer fans started a fire and swarmed across the field yesterday, as Manchester United, one of the most famous teams in the world, dropped to the English second division.

The invasion caused the game between United and its local rivals, Manchester City, to be abandoned with one minute left to play.

City led, 1-0, when Denis Law, a star of United's 1960 Cup of Champions, scored the goal.

The game had to be replayed. But even if United wins in the second attempt, it cannot stay in the first division.

Two rival teams, West Ham and Birmingham, sealed themselves in safety in their final games of the season.

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Gloucester Celtic is Champ
GLASGOW, April 28 (UPI)—Glasgow Celtic drew, 1-1, with bottom-of-the-table Falkirk yesterday to win the Scottish soccer championship for a record nine times in succession.

Sunday: Schneck Hits 2 Homers as Mets Win, 6-0

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400 feet over the right-centerfield fence.

Cardinals 9, Reds 2
At St. Louis, hot-hitting Ted Simmons and Reggie Smith banged out three hits and Smith and Keny Reitz knocked in two runs apiece to back the pitching of Bob Gibson as St. Louis whipped Cincinnati, 9-2.

The Cardinals cut loose with 12 hits in the first three innings to score all nine of their runs against the first two Cincinnati pitchers to make things easy for Gibson, who pitched up his first victory of the year.

Pirates 7, Astros 3
At Pittsburgh, winning pitcher Ken Brett and Willie Stargell hit home runs to lead the Pirates to a 7-3 victory over Houston.

Brett's homer came with two out and the bases empty in the third, the first run of the game. A blast of about 400 feet to right field, it was the eighth homer of his major league career.

Dodgers 4, Expos 0
At Los Angeles, catcher Steve Yeager, filling in superbly for the slumping Joe Ferguson, slammed a three-run homer and Doug Rau and Mike Marshall combined on a four-hitter, leading the Dodgers to a 4-0 victory over Montreal for their sixth straight victory.

The West Division-leading Dodgers captured their 16th game in 21 outings with a four-run rally in the fourth off Mike Torrez. By dropping three straight to Los Angeles, the Expos fell into a virtual tie with St. Louis for first place in the East.

Indians 10, Angels 2
In the American League, at Cleveland, George Hendrick hit two home runs, including a grand slam that highlighted an eight-run eighth inning, and Gaylord Perry tossed a four-hitter to pace the Indians to a 10-2 victory and a three-game sweep over California.

Hendrick, who didn't see action in the first two games against California, drilled a solo homer in the sixth off starter and loser Frank Tanana and hit his first major-league grand-slammer off reliever Dick Selma.

Twins 6, Brewers 5
At Bloomington, five different Twins drove in runs, including two homers by Larry Hise and Eric Soderholm, as Minnesota held on to defeat Milwaukee, 6-5. Hise hit his fourth home run of the season off Clyde Wright in the first inning after the Brewers' George Scott had singled home John Briggs for the first run of the game.

Orioles 4, A's 3
At Baltimore, Tommy Davis singled across Bob Grich with the winning run in the eighth inning as southpaw Ross Grims-

ley and the Orioles edged Oakland, 4-3.

Earl Williams' first home run of the year, a two-run shot in the fourth inning, erased a 2-0 Oakland lead. Sal Bando's sacrifice fly in the first inning and Gene Tenace's run-scoring single in the fourth inning built the Oakland lead.

Red Sox 5, Royals 4
At Kansas City, Cecil Cooper cracked reliever Doug Bird's first pitch in the 13th, turning for a home, enabling Boston to snap a five-game losing streak with a 5-4 victory over the Royals.

Dick Drago, 2-1, pitched 5 1/3 innings to gain the victory while Bird, 0-1, also hurled 5 1/3 innings in relief for the Royals.

Tigers 6, White Sox 4
At Chicago, Willie Horton drove in two runs with a double

and a homer and relief ace John Blanton protected Joe Coleman's fourth victory of the year with his second save in two games to lead Detroit to a 6-4 rain-delayed victory over the White Sox.

Yankees 11, Rangers 2
At New York, Ron Blomberg's three-run homer highlighted a seven-run third inning and the Yankees coasted to an 11-2 victory over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

Ranger starter Pete Rosenberg gave up New York's first three runs in the third with Roy White and Bobby Murcer each tripping in a run.

Murcer's triple chased Rosenberg and manager Billy Martin brought Steve Dunning in to pitch to Graig Nettles. But after the count reached 2-0, Martin had Nettles intentionally walked to pitch to Blomberg.

Friday, Saturday Line Scores
FRIDAY'S GAMES
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